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Journal

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEWCASTLE

On Friday, 16 March 1945, the President of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E. [F.], visited Newcastle at the invitation of the President and Council of the Northern Architectural Association to meet the members as personal contact had been so long broken through war conditions. Mr. Thomas addressed students of the School of Architecture at King's College and viewed an exhibition of the work of the students of the School of Architecture and the School of Art. He and the members of the Council had tea at the kind invitation of the Rector and Council of King's College. Mr. Thomas later addressed the members of the Northern Architectural Association when he emphasised the value of the work done by the headquarters committees and the able assistance of provincial societies in preparing post-war schemes. In the evening he dined with the Council of the Northern Architectural Association when a delightful and happy evening concluded an enjoyable day. The President of the Northern Architectural Association, Major Stanley Milburn, M.C., M.B.E. [F.], lately returned to civil life from active service, presided.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE R.I.A.S. CONVENTION

The President is attending the Annual Convention of the R.I.A.S. at Glasgow on 1 June 1945.

WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS IN THE LONDON AREA

In view of the many letters received by the R.I.B.A. and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, the Councils of the two bodies have made joint representations to Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., as Chairman of the London Repairs Executive and Chairman of the War Damage Commission, on the effect which the present policy as to war damage repairs in the London area is having on the members of the two professions and the community generally.

The following letter and memorandum were accordingly sent to Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve:—

11 January 1945.

Dear Sir,

The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have received a great volume of letters of complaint

which go to indicate a widespread sense of dissatisfaction in connection with the present policy as to war damage repairs in the London area. At the request of our Councils, the small joint committee of representatives appointed to consider suggestions for the revision of the scale of war damage fees have also been instructed to send you the following memorandum in which these complaints are summarised.

I am instructed to ask whether representatives of the Royal Institute and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution may attend upon you in order to explore the possibilities of achieving a more effective use of the services and abilities of the professions which we represent, in the hope that the interests of the community and our clients may be better served.

In regard to the following memorandum, and in particular paragraph 7 thereof, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution desires to acknowledge the efforts made by the War Damage Commission in regard to the utilisation of quantity surveying services for war damage repairs in the London Civil Defence Region. But as regards Architects and Surveyors, other than Quantity Surveyors, the position would appear to be as stated.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL WATERHOUSE,

Hon. Secretary, R.I.B.A.,

Chairman of Special Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A. and C.S.I.

Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, K.C., M.C., T.D.,

War Damage Commission,
Devonshire House, Mayfair Place,
Piccadilly, W.1.

The Memorandum

WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS IN THE LONDON AREA

Joint Memorandum by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

The regulation requiring the issue of a licence for building work costing over £10 is having a disastrous effect in preventing the employment of architects and surveyors on the work of repairing bomb damage.

Many architects and surveyors are retained by building owners in peace-time to maintain properties in sound structural condition; hitherto where such properties have been damaged by enemy action, building owners have employed their regular

architects and surveyors to assess the damage, to make out claims and to effect repairs. Other property owners who do not so retain architects or surveyors have employed consultants for this work. In consequence, during the course of the war many architects and surveyors have become expert in the assessing of damage and in effecting both temporary and permanent repairs. Thus the two professions contain a considerable aggregate of technical skill in this special class of building work—a class which is the one most needed by the public at the present time. The effect of this regulation is not only to deny to the public the use of this body of expert skill, but to deprive these architects and surveyors of their main source of income, because, other than for the Government, building work is now practically non-existent.

Both the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have received from their members numerous complaints on the effects of this regulation, together with details of the way in which, quite apart from its effect upon their own means of livelihood, it is injuring the interests of their clients, is throwing an unnecessary burden on local authorities, and is giving rise to extravagant expenditure. These complaints are summarised as follows:—

1. Where architects and surveyors had made surveys and prepared schedules for temporary repairs, immediately prior to the issue of the regulation, the work so specified could not be proceeded with even though work was about to begin. In many cases essential repair work was delayed for weeks, during which time the autumn rains caused extensive damage to the properties affected.

2. It would seem that fees for this work are not recoverable from the War Damage Commission unless the provisions as to fees allowable for abandoned work, as published in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of September 1943, are allowed to rank in these cases. Such work and fees may be considerable in the case of large buildings. The building owner has thus become liable to pay the fees out of his own pocket.

3. Local authorities, having become responsible for temporary repairs, have proceeded to execute them in practically all cases without reference to the original schedules, and frequently in direct opposition to the expressed needs of the building owners. In some other cases, however, local authorities have asked to borrow the original schedules, and even asked the responsible architect or surveyor to "keep an eye" on the work, though without any proposal for remuneration for these services.

4. The standard of repairs done by local authorities where damage is great cannot in view of the emergency be a high one. In many cases temporary repair work has been indifferently specified and supervised, with the result that the executed work has been shoddy. An assurance is needed that the full cost of the replacement of defective work will be borne by the War Damage Commission. Even where an architect or surveyor is permanently retained to maintain buildings, he has no jurisdiction whatever over the labour employed and no say in the nature and quality of the work on the building for which he is responsible. In many cases also there has been serious waste of time and labour by the haphazard way in which these have been employed. Proper co-ordination and supervision by the Architect or Surveyor would have made for speed, efficiency and economy.

5. In many cases serious structural damage has been concealed by temporary repairs carried out by local authorities—damage for which they will probably disclaim responsibility, and a claim in respect of which would almost certainly be repudiated by the War Damage Commission.

6. In some cases work beyond the first-aid stage, even up to complete reinstatement, including in some cases decorations, has been done by local authorities.

7. The denial to the public of the services of architects and

surveyors who are expert in this work has thrown an unnecessary volume of work on the already overburdened staffs of local authorities with consequent delay in the execution of repairs generally.

The Chairman of the War Damage Commission held a meeting with representatives of the R.I.B.A., the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, on 9 February, at which he dealt with the points raised in the letter and memorandum which had been sent to him.

The Chairman was asked if it would be possible for him to give a reply in writing which could be published for the information of members of the professions concerned.

The following letter has been received and consent has been given for its publication:—

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Devonshire House, Mayfair Place,
Piccadilly, W.1.
26 February 1945.

Dear Mr. Waterhouse,

At the close of the meeting which I had here with the representatives of the professional institutions on 9 February 1945, you suggested that it would be helpful to the profession to have in writing an expression of the Commission's views on two points.

The first was the position of the owner in regard to the replacement of work being carried out by the local authorities in London at the present time, particularly in regard to the use of substitute materials. This is, of course, a most difficult subject on which to generalise. The Commission's liability, when the house is not a total loss, is to meet the reasonable cost of making the property as good as it was before the damage and where inferior substitutes have had to be used, which do not produce that result, these will be replaceable later at the Commission's expense. If, on the other hand, the material used, though not the same as the original, can fairly be regarded as effectively repairing the damage, the Commission would not pay again for the replacement. Obviously, however, it is impossible and indeed, would be unfair, to attempt to lay down any general rule in advance as so much depends upon the individual facts, and if the question is in doubt in any particular case, the Commission will be ready to consider the matter with the owner, when the time comes for replacement.

The second point was the question of fees where a specification had been prepared but rendered nugatory by the reduction of the licensing limit to £10. That matter has been very carefully and fully considered by the Commission and they have been advised that the provisions of the War Damage Act do not permit the payment of fees in such circumstances. You will not expect me to comment further, but I may say that there are very many persons upon whom general war-time conditions have imposed loss of income or additional or nugatory expenditure for which no compensation is provided and to endeavour to meet this particular hardship would raise very wide issues.

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM TRISTRAM EVE.

Michael Waterhouse, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary, R.I.B.A.

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN A LOCAL AUTHORITY AND AN ARCHITECT FOR HOUSING WORK

The Council have approved a draft form of Agreement between a local authority and an architect for housing work, incorporating the Scale of Fees for State-Aided Housing Schemes which was approved by the Council on 16 May 1944.

Copies may be obtained on application to the Acting Secretary, R.I.B.A.

RECENT ELECTIONS TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

The following members of the R.I.B.A. were included in the recent elections of the Society of Antiquaries:—

Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie [F.], James Macgregor [F.], C. F. W. Denning [F.], Professor G. F. Webb [Hon. A.], John N. Summerson [A.], Michael Tapper [F.], Percy Morris (Retd. F.).

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1944-45

The Council

Council Election

The Council Election held in June 1944 was the first since 1939. The number of candidates standing for election was greater than ever before. Mr. Percy Thomas's re-election as President was unopposed. The Institute has every reason to be grateful for his untiring and extremely valuable services in an exceedingly strenuous year of office.

The election will be held again this year.

The Secretaryship

Mr. C. D. Spragg, who has been Acting Secretary since the retirement of Sir Ian MacAlister in December 1943, was appointed Secretary by the Council on 13 March 1945. Mr. Spragg had been Assistant Secretary from 1926 to 1943.

Presentation to Sir Ian MacAlister

A full report of the deferred presentation to Sir Ian MacAlister on 18 October was contained in the November issue of the JOURNAL. Sir Ian's recovery from his accident in March 1944 proved to be an exceedingly slow and painful affair; but it is hoped that he will soon be completely restored to health and able to take advantage of the privileges of the Honorary Associate-ship to which he was elected by the Council in March 1944.

Cabinet Ministers and the Council

Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister of Education, following upon the example of his colleagues, the Ministers of Works, Health, and Town and Country Planning, accepted the invitation of the Council to talk to them on the work of his Ministry at the meeting held on 13 February. Mr. Duncan Sandys, the present Minister of Works, has kindly promised to address the Council on 1 May.

Dominion Prime Ministers and the Honorary Fellowship

The acceptance of the Honorary Fellowship by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Field-

Marshal Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and the Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has given great pleasure to the Council as it will to members generally, particularly those in Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

Parliamentary Architecture Committee

At the suggestion of the President and members of the War Executive Committee an all-party Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament has recently been set up to discuss architectural questions from time to time. At the first meeting on 18 January, Mr. E. H. Keeling (Conservative Member for Twickenham), Mr. Arthur Duckworth (Conservative Member for Shrewsbury), and Mr. Arthur Jenkins (Labour Member for Pontypool) were appointed chairman and hon. secretaries respectively.

Members in the Forces

In spite of the release of a few on medical and other grounds, the number of members serving in the Forces has still further increased.

The action which has been taken to look after the interests of serving members has been reported in the JOURNAL from time to time and is referred to in the reports of the Board of Architectural Education and the Demobilisation Committee. Particular attention, however, may be called to the note published by the Demobilisation Committee in the October JOURNAL and to the note entitled "Post-War Supply of Architects" in the December JOURNAL. The latter is a digest of the memorandum submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Works and the other Ministries concerned. Discussions are now proceeding with these Ministries on the Institute's proposals; and the pressing need for the release of architects from the Forces, which is becoming ever more apparent as the Government's proposals for dealing with the problems of planning, housing, education and industry begin to take shape, is being urged upon their notice.

Membership

The following table shows the present membership of the Royal Institute compared with the preceding six years:—

		Fel-	Asso-	Licen-	Hon.	Hon.	Hon.	Ret.	Ret.	Ret.	Sub-	Stu-	Proba-
		lows	ciates	tates	Fel-	Asso-	Corr.	Fel-	Mem-	Licen-	scribes	dents	tioners
					lows	ciates	Mem-	lows	bers	tates			
									S. of A.				
1939	..	1,834	4,479	2,256	15	99	108	151	21	74	17	2,059	4,737
1940	..	1,899	4,666	2,262	14	98	105	184	21	79	16	2,111	4,814
1941	..	1,879	4,791	2,204	14	100	101	191	21	82	14	2,110	4,921
1942	..	1,889	4,850	2,231	13	97	102	182	21	85	12	2,146	5,182
1943	..	1,887	4,923	2,465	13	98	102	190	21	89	11	2,192	5,687
1944	..	1,914	4,779	2,601	13	95	102	181	19	90	10	2,217	6,305
1945	..	1,933	5,041	2,681	17	92	102	171	18	88	11	2,335	6,909

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 52 Fellows, 116 Associates, and 142 Licentiates have been admitted, as against 75 Fellows, 133 Associates, and 186 Licentiates in the previous year.

Of the 1,933 Fellows whose names appear in the current Register, 1,124 or 58 per cent., were elected from the Associate Class; 480 or 25 per cent., were elected from the Licentiate Class after examination; 49 or 3 per cent., were elected without examination under the conditions which existed before the grant of the Charter of 1909; 102 or 5 per cent., were admitted under the Charter of 1925; 93 or 5 per cent., were elected under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii), of the Charter of 1925, and 85 or 4 per cent., were elected by the Council under the powers contained in Clause 2 of the Charter of 1909. Of the 2,681 Licentiates, 325 or 12 per cent., were admitted under the Charter of 1909, 493 or 18 per cent., under the Charter of 1925, and 1,863 or 70 per cent., under the Bye-laws of 1930.

The Allied Societies

There are now 21 Allied Societies with 53 branches in Great Britain and Ireland and 9 Allied Societies with 25 branches in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The membership of the Architectural Association is now 2,199, including 1,065 members of the Royal Institute.

The Council continue to do all in their power to secure the earliest possible release of all architects and architectural students.

The bi-monthly news-letter sent to members and students serving in the Forces has been the subject of many appreciative letters and is evidently fulfilling a really useful purpose.

The card index built up from the information received from members and students on the questionnaires issued last May is now being prepared. Members and students who have failed to return the questionnaires are urged to do so without further delay. It is most important that the Institute's records should be as complete as possible.

Liaison with Quantity Surveyors and Builders

The Joint Committee of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, the Joint Consultative Committee of Architects and Builders, and the Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders have continued to meet periodically and thus ensure close liaison between these three sections of the building industry.

Joint Conference on School Building Equipment

A joint conference on school building equipment is being organised by the R.I.B.A., the Association of Building Technicians and the National Union of Teachers and will be held at 66 Portland Place on 27 and 28 April 1945.

Housing

The report of the Housing Group of the Reconstruction Committee after consultation by the other committees concerned and amendment by the Housing Group in consultation with these committees was approved by the Council in May 1944. Owing to the length of the report and pressure upon JOURNAL space it was not possible to print the report in the JOURNAL, but it was published as a separate document. Copies of the report were placed on sale and a large number of copies has been sold. Copies were also sent free of charge to every housing authority in the country.

The Council have recently set up an *ad hoc* committee to consider and report on the question of housing production under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley Ramsey (vice-president). The report has been approved by the Council and is published in this issue of the JOURNAL.

School Design and Construction

The Council have set up an *ad hoc* committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. G. Stillman [F.], County Architect of West Sussex, to consider and report on school design and construction.

Building Research

At the invitation of the Building Research Board a meeting was held between representatives of the Board and the President and representatives of the R.I.B.A. to discuss the future of the Building Research Station. A small *ad hoc* committee has recently been set up by the Council to go into this matter in more detail and to co-ordinate the recommendations contained in Interim Report No. 9 of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee and certain recommendations put forward by the Architectural Science Board.

R.I.B.A. Staff

Mr. Eric L. Bird returned to part-time duty as Secretary to the Public Relations Committee on 1 June, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible for the Ministry of Home Security to release him entirely for his work at the R.I.B.A. Miss M. W. Bromley has undertaken the duties of Assistant Public Relations Officer in addition to her work for the Prisoner of War Book Scheme and the R.I.B.A.-C.E.M.A. Architectural Photographs Loan Scheme.

Mr. J. B. Turner's resignation as Acting Assistant Secretary as from 28 February was accepted with regret.

It will be realised from a perusal of this and last year's Annual Reports that the Institute has resumed many of its peace-time activities in addition to dealing with a number of difficult problems which arise out of the war and the anticipated early

transition from war to peace. This volume of work imposes a considerable strain on the existing staff, who will welcome the return of their colleagues who are at present serving in various parts of the world and one of whom has been in prison camps in Italy and Germany since April 1941.

Honours Conferred on Members

It is gratifying to report that during the year the King conferred Knighthoods upon Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., M.T.P.I. [F.], Sir Alfred James Munnings, P.R.A. [Hon. F.], Professor Sir Charles Herbert Reilly, O.B.E. [F.], and Sir Reginald Edward Stradling, C.B., M.C. [Hon. A.].

The Rt. Hon. Lord Portal [Hon. A.] was created a Viscount, the Order of Merit was awarded to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F.], and the Rt. Hon. Lord Reith of Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. [Hon. F.], and Mr. George Lionel Pepler [Hon. A.] were made Companions of the Order of the Bath.

In addition to the distinctions awarded to members, already announced in the JOURNAL, in the lists of members serving with the Forces, honours were also conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel Arnold Fielder Hooper [F.], Officer, Order of the British Empire (Military Division); Mr. Richard Alfred Hardwick Livett [A.], Mr. William Arthur Rutter [A.], and Mr. Cyril Herbert Walker, M.C. [L.], Officers, Order of the British Empire (Civil Division); Mr. Samuel Nathaniel Cooke [F.] and Mr. Herbert Henry Reid [A.], Members, Order of the British Empire (Civil Division); Major Andrew Stuart Burnett [A.], Major George William Henry Ryland [F.], and Major Ronald William Harvey Vallis [F.], Members, Order of the British Empire (Military Division).

Arbitrators. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the President has appointed the following members to act as Arbitrators in connection with building disputes:—

Mr. P. V. Burnett [F.]

Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F.]

Assessors for Competitions. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the following Assessors have been appointed on the President's nomination:—

Timber Development Association:

Designs for timber houses

C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]

E. Brian O'Rourke [F.]

F. E. B. MacManus [F.]

National Housing and Town Planning

Council: Model house or houses

Westminster City Council: Post-War

Housing

Colombo: New Cathedral

Louis de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A.

[F.]

S. C. Ramsey [F.]

Abingdon Corporation: Layout of

Post-War Houses

Isle of Man: Spa and Brine Baths,

Ramsey

J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd.: New

offices and subsidiary buildings

Havant and Waterloo U.D.C.: Lay-

out of Hayling Beachlands

Thistle Foundation

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A.

[F.]

Thomas Rayson [F.]

Kenneth M. B. Cross [F.]

T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O. [F.]

Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E.

[F.]

A. G. Henderson [F.]

The Royal Gold Medal

The Medal was awarded this year to Academician Victor Vesnin, President of the Academy of Architecture of the U.S.S.R. of Moscow. His Majesty the King has graciously signified his approval of the award.

Obituary

The losses by death have been as follows:—

HONORARY FELLOW

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES

Thomas Barron, Stanley Casson, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke.

Edward William Harvey Piper.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER

Ragnar Östberg.

FELLOWS

Charles Henry Biddulph-Pinchard, Louis Blanc, Arthur Thomas Bolton, William Edward Brooks, Alexander Lorne Campbell, Alcide

Chaus
Alfred
Fortes
Gibbon
Harris
Loft
Richa
Charle
Herber
Willia
mill, J.
REIRE
Josep
Bligh
George
Charles
Alexan
Alfred
REIRE
F. W.
ASSOCI
News
Brown
Alastai
Creegan
Foster,
Tregar
Hutche
John C
Margar
Gilbert
Sydney
REIRE
John
LICENT
Vern
Warren
Charles
Ernest
Stanley
Abdul
James
Peirc
Pywell,
REIRE
Percy
Frederi
McGar

Appoi
Duri
appoint
various

Architec
C
Darcy
Craze
ington
Roberts
Sydney
F. R. S.
A
R. B.
A. T. S
B
Basil
F
Darcy
P
Huber
Architec
Serv
Thom
Secreta
Associat
17 and
M. H.
British
Basil

Chaussé, Marcus Evelyn Collins, Herbert Francis Thomas Cooper, Alfred Cox, Sydney Edmund Eaton, Charles Ernest Elcock, George Alan Fortescue, David Theodore Fyfe, Henry Gilbert Gamble, Blakely Rinder Gibbon, Harry Harrington, Nathaniel William Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Frederick Brice Hobbs, George Taylor Hyde, Thomas Ashton Lofthouse, John Archibald Lucas, William Ernest Monro, Percy Richard Morley Horder, James Inch Morrison, Arthur Nunweek, Charles Bulman Pearson, David Robertson, James David Robertson, Herbert Shepherd, Reginald Henry Spalding, William Sydney Trent, William Turnbull, Joseph William Walmisley, Charles Canning Winmill, James Cumming Wynnes.

RETIRED FELLOWS

Joseph Berry, William Bevan, Ernest Frank Stewart Biram, Frederick Bligh Bond, John Priestley Briggs, Raymond Bush, Alfred Arthur Cox, George Alfred Hall, Arnold Mitchell, George Ernest Nield, Arthur Charles Alfred Norman, Charles Saunders, M. H. Baillie Scott, Cecil Alexander Sharp, Herbert Lionel Thornely, Herbert Frederick Tomalin, Alfred Bowman Yeates, John Edwin Yerbury.

RETIRED MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

F. W. Kinneir Tarte.

ASSOCIATES

Newstead Adams Allen, Bernard John Brown, Antony Doughty Browne, John Nigel Grey Bruce, Alfred Kenneth Burton, Archibald Alastair Vivian Campbell, Richard Carte Coulson, Edgar Wilson Creegan, John Frederick Duthoit, John Charles Edgar, Francis Roland Foster, Alexander Wood Graham-Brown, Ernest Llewellyn Hampshire, Tregarthen Charles Glanville Hicks, Orton Holden, Creina Marian Hutcheson, Lawrence William Ingham, Wilfrid Edwin Kelly, Owen John Currie Mason, Brendan Molloy, Alastair Norman Leigh McQueen, Margaret Doreen Naunton, Gordon Stuart Reid, Geoffrey Ronald Gilbertson Topham, Albert Turnbull, Robert Bernard Verdon, Oliver Sydney Weiss, Willie Wrigley.

RETIRED ASSOCIATES

John Hutchings, Cecil Stuart Roche.

LICENTIATES

Vernon Stuart Barnes, Richard Kirkham Barton, Wilson Bidwell, Warren Blackshaw, Edwin Cannon, Thomas McGill Cassels, Llewellyn Charles-Edwards, James Whiteford Claxton, Geoffrey Walter Cook, Ernest Alfred Dakin, John Heycock Davies, Alexander Forrest, Arthur Stanley Frost, Harold Llewellyn Gallaher, William Griffiths, Sheikh Abdul Hamid, John Thomas Harriman, Luwee Harris, Hugh Harvey, James Alexander Macdonald, Arthur Matthews, Ernest Pawley, Peter Peirce, Frank Robert Pennell, Walter Ernest Puntis, Joseph Arthur Pywell, Cyril George Randall, William Wardlaw Sclanders.

RETIRED LICENTIATES

Percy King Allen, Robert Hampton Clucas, George Edwards, Frederick Arthur Huntley, Alexander Lickely, Hon. Archibald McGarel-Hogg, Fred Murray Royle, William Unsworth.

Appointments

During the session the Council have made the following appointments of members to represent the Royal Institute on the various bodies or for the purposes indicated:—

Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom:

Council

Darcy Braddell [F.], A. C. Bunch [F.], Cecil Burns [F.], R. B. Craze [F.], J. L. Denman [F.], H. M. Fletcher [F.], Herbert Kenchington [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.], Hubert Liddbetter [F.], A. L. Roberts [F.], Lt.-Col. V. H. Seymer [F.], Basil M. Sullivan [F.], Sydney Tatchell [F.], R. S. Tubbs [F.], Michael Waterhouse [F.], F. R. S. Yorke [F.].

Admission Committee

R. B. Craze [F.], Herbert Kenchington [F.], Denis Poulton [A.], A. T. Scott [F.].

Board of Architectural Education

Basil M. Sullivan [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.].

Finance and General Purposes Committee

Darcy Braddell [F.].

Professional Purposes Committee

Hubert Liddbetter [F.].

Architecture and Public Utilities Committee: Ministry of Labour and National

Service

Thomas E. Scott [F.] Chairman, A. F. B. Anderson [F.], C. D. Spragg Secretary, Everard Haynes Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education Association of Scientific Workers: Conference on "Science in Peace," London, 17 and 18 February 1945

M. Hartland Thomas [F.].

British School at Rome: Council

Basil M. Sullivan [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.].

British Standards Institution

Building Divisional Council. B/-: A. H. Barnes [F.].

Kitchen equipment. B/64: Brian Peake [A.].

Kitchen decoration. B/67: H. E. Moss [F.].

Meter space. B/65: J. H. Greenwood [A.].

Underlays. BMB/4: J. H. Greenwood [A.].

Concrete floor tiles: H. E. Moss [F.].

Sand lime bricks. CEB/5: T. Bilbow [F.], A. H. Barnes [F.].

Cast stone. CEB/6/8: S. Heaps [F.].

Mortar. CEB/7: W. A. Forsyth [F.].

Dust bins and storage containers. CH/16: Brian Peake [A.].

Clay roofing tiles. CLB/6: G. Fairweather [F.], A. H. Barnes [F.].

Bath panels. HIB/5/1: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Builders' ironmongery. HIB/9: G. M. Adie [F.].

Linoleum. HIB/14: Lionel Pearson [F.].

Cast manhole covers and road fittings. HIB/16: P. J. Waldram [L.].

Pipe threads. ME/28: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Copper and alloy pipes. ME/46: R. B. Ling [F.].

Pipe fittings, connections and fixings. ME/47: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Pipe fittings. ME/47/1: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Unions. ME/47/2: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Pipe fixings. ME/47/3: A. F. Hooper [F.].

Drawing office equipment and materials. ME/85: G. W.

North [F.].

Paints. PVC/2: G. W. North [F.].

Concrete aggregates. STB/2: W. A. Forsyth [F.].

Drafting (concrete aggregates). STB/2/1: W. A. Forsyth [F.].

Use of blast furnace slag as an aggregate for concrete. STB/2/2: W. A. Forsyth [F.].

Classification of stone for building purposes. STB/3: W. A.

Forsyth [F.].

Timber. TIB/-: P. J. Waldram [L.].

Grading of Timber. TIB/1: P. J. Waldram [L.].

Grading of joinery timber. TIB/1/3: P. J. Waldram [L.].

Definitions and nomenclature of timber. TIB/3: P. J. Waldram [L.].

Joinery. TIB/6: G. Fairweather [F.], A. F. Hooper [F.].

Wood lathing. TIB/13: Lt.-Col. G. Whittaker, O.B.E. [F.].

Wood preservatives. WPC/2: G. W. North [F.].

Plastics Industry Sub-Committee on sizes of sheets, rods, tubes of

P.M. for building purposes. WPC/2: R. Cotterell Butler [A.].

Building Industries National Council

A. C. Bunch [F.], P. V. Burnett [F.], J. L. Denman [F.], F. R.

Hiorns [F.], Denzil Nield [A.].

Committee on Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment

E. A. L. Martyn [F.].

Council for the Preservation of Rural England: Conference on the Preservation of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Importance

Edward Maufe, A.R.A. [F.], John Summerson [A.].

Conference on the Town and Country Planning Bill

John Summerson [A.].

Cremation Society: Advisory Panel.

J. L. Denman [F.].

Ministry of Works:

Committee on Standardisation of Materials for School Buildings

P. W. Hubbard [F.].

Codes of Practice Committee

C. Lovett Gill [F.].

Code Committee (Finishings)

O. Howard Leicester [F.], Ewen S. Barr [F.].

Code Committee (Roofs)

C. W. Hutton [A.].

Codes of Practice Drafting Panels convened by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors: "Internal Walls and Partitions, Borrowed Lights and Doors"

Richard Ling [F.], Harold E. Moss [F.], F. J. Gibbins [L.].

National Baby Welfare Council: Executive Committee

Mrs. K. W. Farms [A.].

National Council of Women of Great Britain: Housing Sectional Committee

Miss G. W. M. Leverkus [F.].

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: Conference to consider the future size of cement bags

J. Ernest Franck [F.].

National Smoke Abatement Society and the Institute of Fuel: Joint Conference

A. H. Barnes [F.], J. Ernest Franck [F.].

Sir Edwin Lutyens Memorial Committee

W. H. Ansell, M.C. [F.], J. Hubert Worthington, O.B.E. [F.].
South-West Essex Technical College and School of Art: Advisory Committee
 Hubert Liddbetter [F.].

Town and Country Planning Association: National Conference, London,
8 and 9 December 1944

Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E. [F.].
University of London: Architectural Education Committee

Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E. [F.], A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.].
War Damage in the London Area: Emergency Repairs (negotiations with the
War Damage Commission)

Michael Waterhouse, M.C. [F.], A. W. Kenyon [F.], Joseph Hill [F.],
 C. D. Spragg (acting secretary).

War Memorials Advisory Council (Royal Society of Arts)
 Edward Maufe, A.R.A. [F.], O. P. Milne [F.].

Grants

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants:—

	£	s.	d.
Architects' Benevolent Society	150	0	0
Building Industries National Council	360	0	0
Council for the Preservation of Rural England	25	0	0
Council for the Education of Physical Environment	10	0	0
British School at Rome, Faculty of Archaeology	3	3	0

Informal General Meetings

Since the publication of the last Annual Report the following informal general meetings have been held:—

- 27 June 1944. "The War Damage Act and Architects," talk by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, K.C., Chairman of the War Damage Commission.
 - 14 November 1944. "The National Plan," paper by Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F.], read by Mr. Henry Braddock [A.].
 - 12 December 1944. "The Architect and Organisation of Post-War Building," paper by Mr. T. P. Bennett, C.B.E. [F.].
 - 2 January 1945. "An American Looks at British Housing," paper by Mr. Jacob L. Crane, Assistant Administrator of the National Housing Agency and Director of Urban Planning, U.S.A.
 - 13 February 1945. "The Work of the late Sir Edwin Lutyens," paper by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (Past President).
 - 10 April 1945. "The Work of the Codes of Practice Committees," paper by Mr. C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., Director of the Codes of Practice Committee.
- The last of the Informal General Meetings arranged for the Session will take place on 19 June 1945, when a paper on "The Future of Architectural Education" will be read by Professor L. B. Budden, M.A. (Liverpool) [F.].

The R.I.B.A. Travelling Cards

Since the issue of the last Annual Report eight Travelling Cards have been issued for the use of members and students.

Exhibitions at the R.I.B.A.

Since the publication of the last Annual Report the following exhibitions have been held at the R.I.B.A.:—

- American Housing in War and Peace.
- National Planning: The work of the R.I.B.A. Central Advisory Committee.
- Planning Surveys arranged by the Association for Planning
- Regional Reconstruction for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.
- Devastation and Reconstruction—An Exhibition of French Prefabricated Houses.

Building Industries National Council

The activities of the Council during the past year have fallen mainly into four categories of work:—

- (1) PREFABRICATION AND HOUSING POLICY
 The Council has already published a report on Prefabrication and is now considering what measures should be taken to expedite the production of permanent houses.
- (2) NEED FOR BALANCED BUILDING PROGRAMME
 A memorandum was submitted to the Minister of Reconstruction stressing the importance of a balanced building programme and indicating the service which the Council, in view of its comprehensive membership and constitution, could render in this connection.

Following this, the Council has now adopted a suggestion from the Joint Consultative Committee of Architects and Builders that a special

committee be set up to take evidence and prepare a statement on the need for a balanced use of building resources.

(3) CODES OF PRACTICE

The Council, as the recognised medium of representation on the Codes of Practice Committee of all sections of the building industry other than the professional interests, is at present concentrating on the examination of the draft functional codes prepared by that Committee with a view to indicating to the industry requirements in these Codes which if adopted would be in excess of what has been regarded as good practice and would render building slower and more costly.

(4) MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE IN BUILDINGS

The Council's Fire Prevention Panel (under the chairmanship of Mr. Digby L. Solomon, B.Sc. [F.]), has now completed its work on Means of Escape from Fire and a report is being printed containing recommendations for Means of Escape from Buildings, the adoption of which would result in reducing the serious loss of life from fires in buildings.

Architects' Registration Council

The Annual Report of the Architects' Registration Council for 1944 has been circulated with the JOURNAL to Fellows and Associates.

During the year 186 persons were admitted to the Register, having passed a recognised examination. 106 persons were admitted on the recommendation of the Admission Committee under the temporary provisions of the 1938 Act and the Regulations of the Council, and 228 were rejected.

The Admission Committee have still some 500 cases to consider from applicants who applied before the statutory closing date. The delay in completing the work is due to the difficulty the Committee experience in obtaining from applicants full and complete information in support of their claims. When these cases have been disposed of the Committee will be able to undertake the examination of late applications from practising architects, for which special provision was made in Regulation 26 (7). Such applications have to be supported by not less than six architects, members of the R.I.B.A., or other constituent body of the Council.

Scholarships awarded during the year amounted to £763. The renewal of existing scholarships amounted to £1,700.

Prosecutions against persons for carrying on business under the title of Architect, not being registered, were successfully undertaken in three cases and warnings have been issued to a number of persons in cases of a less serious character.

The Council are undertaking the revision of the Code of Professional Conduct.

National Buildings Record

The R.I.B.A. has continued its assistance to the Record by the loan of accommodation at Portland Place. In June 1944 the Record held an exhibition at the National Gallery, which is now being shown by C.E.M.A. at provincial centres. In the period of flying-bomb activity many buildings of architectural and historic value were damaged or destroyed and much of the Record's recent work has consisted in photography and surveys in this connection. The collection of photographs and drawings now numbers nearly 250,000 items and the post-war status of the Record is under active consideration.

Codes of Practice

The three Codes Committees convened by the R.I.B.A. have been engaged in drafting Codes in connection with external walling, roof coverings and finishes to floors, stairs, walls and decorations.

The Finishings Committee have completed Codes dealing with plastering to walls and ceilings, cement rendering, calcium sulphate flooring, concrete flooring, linoleum floor covering, painting building surfaces and painting and staining woodwork. These Codes will be circulated for comment before being published.

The Walls Committee are engaged on drafting Codes for brick, masonry and concrete walling, asbestos cement sheet covering used externally and tile and slate hanging.

The Roofs Committee have completed a Code for roof tiling and are proceeding with drafts for mastic coverings, copper coverings and patent glazing.

The names of the R.I.B.A. representatives on these Code Committees were published in the February issue of the JOURNAL.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Since the last Annual Report, the Board of Architectural Education have held three meetings, and the officers of the Board have held eleven meetings. Mr. Basil M. Sullivan was appointed chairman of the Board, Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Mr. J. S. Allen and Mr. T. E. Scott were appointed vice-chairmen, and Mr. Romilly B. Craze hon. secretary.

Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F.] has attended the meetings of the officers of the Board to give them the benefit of his advice.

Examinations for Prisoners of War

The arrangements, originally made in 1942, have been continued whereby the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations are held in a number of Prisoner-of-War Camps in Germany. Candidates may take any or all of the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, and all subjects of the Final Examination except Design and Professional Practice. Arrangements were made for holding the examinations in 17 camps in the autumn of 1944.

Books continue to be sent to candidates through the Prisoner-of-War Scheme organised by the R.I.B.A. through the generous provision of the fund collected by Mr. Richard Coppock [Hon. A.], Secretary of the N.F.B.T.O., in co-operation with the British Red Cross and St. John War Organisation.

The Government's "Further Education and Training Scheme"

The Board are assisting the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Education in the machinery for dealing with applications for awards under this scheme.

Mr. C. S. White [F.] has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Panel set up by the Ministry of Education to deal with applications.

Concessions to Students whose training has been interrupted by War Service

During the year ended 28 February 1945 examination concessions have been approved in 528 cases.

Sculpture in relation to Architecture

At the request of the Council, the Board have brought this question to the notice of the Recognised Schools of Architecture with a view to encouraging greater interest in the subject.

R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning

It has been felt that a qualification is required to satisfy a demand from senior architects to take a test in town planning suited to their age and existing attainments. The R.I.B.A. have, therefore, instituted the R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning, which is obtainable by Fellows, Associates who are not less than 26 years of age, and Licentiates. The test by means of which this Distinction is awarded will be conducted by a special Board of Examiners appointed by the Council. This new award does not take the place of the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning, which is obtainable by Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. without any minimum age limit.

Proposed Hunt Bequest

The Board, with the approval of the Council, have accepted a generous offer from Mr. Edward Hunt [F.] to make provision in his will for a bequest to the R.I.B.A. to found the R.I.B.A. "William and Edward Hunt" Prize for the encouragement of the study of the design of buildings in relation to street architecture.

Proposed Prize of a Case of Instruments given by Mr. E. M. Joseph [F.]

The Board, on behalf of the Council, have accepted a kind offer from Mr. E. M. Joseph to present one case of instruments to be given as an additional prize to the competitor placed first in the competition for the R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools when that competition is held again after the war.

The Forces Preliminary Examination

The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have decided to include the Forces Preliminary Examination in the list of examinations recognised for the Probationership.

This examination has been instituted by the Services to provide men and women who will still be in the Services with a certificate of general education.

The Common Preliminary Examination of the Engineering Joint Board

The Council, at the request of the Board, have decided to include the Common Preliminary Examination of the Engineering Joint Board in the list of Examinations recognised for the Probationership.

Education Facilities for those returning from National Service

The Board, with the agreement of the Council, have approved a statement on educational facilities for those returning from National Service. This statement has been published in the JOURNAL and professional Press and is being used by the R.I.B.A. office in replying to the many enquiries which are being received. The Headmasters of the Recognised Schools of Architecture have agreed to advise students in their areas who return from National Service regarding the area facilities for full-time, part-time and evening training.

The Board have also addressed a letter to the Governing Bodies of all the Recognised Schools of Architecture outlining the problem to be met on the return of students from National Service and asking that all possible facilities of staff, accommodation, equipment, etc., may be made available to provide the training which will be needed on demobilisation.

The Special Final Examination

The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have approved a revised syllabus and time-table for the Special Final Examination to come into operation on 1 January 1946. Under the revised scheme the syllabus, time-table and question papers for the Special Final Examination will be identical with those for the Final Examination, with the exception of Subject F. (Thesis) in the Final Examination, which will not be included in the Special Final Examination. The revisions do not affect the application stage of the Special Final Examination; that is to say, applicants for admission to the Special Final Examination will continue to be required to submit examples of their work accompanied by a detailed report or reports.

Superannuation Conditions for Teachers in Schools of Architecture

The Board are examining the possibility of securing the interchangeability of pension rights between the various types of Schools.

The Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools

In July 1944 a R.I.B.A. Deputation, led by the Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, was received by Sir Robert Wood, deputy secretary, on behalf of the Minister of Education.

The Deputation presented the following resolution passed at the R.I.B.A. Conference in January 1944:—

"This Conference of school teachers and others interested in education has met at the invitation of the Royal Institute of British Architects to discuss the teaching of architectural appreciation in schools.

The Conference wishes to record its conviction that an appreciation of the ways in which men have built—as spirit and ambitions have developed, and under varying conditions of climate, of materials and mechanical skill—should be used to link together such subjects as history, geography and art, and relate them to a child's own experience of familiar things.

The Conference fully realises that appreciation of this type cannot be evoked in children on any wide scale unless it is first evoked in their teachers, and appeals to the Board of Education to consider how this might best be achieved."

Sir Robert Wood, in assuring the Deputation that the Ministry of Education appreciate the importance of the subject, indicated

certain practical steps which the Ministry would take to further the aims of the R.I.B.A.

Enrolment as Probationer

During the year 1 March 1944 to 28 February 1945, 1,008 Probationers have been enrolled.

Intermediate Examination Testimonies of Study

During the year ended 28 February 1945, 162 sets of Intermediate Examination Testimonies of Study were considered, and 129 were approved.

Final Examination Testimonies of Study

During the year ended 28 February 1945, 167 Testimonies of Study have been considered, and 136 have been approved.

The Intermediate, Final and Special Final Examinations

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination has been held twice in the United Kingdom.

The R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations have been held twice in the United Kingdom and once in Bombay and Southern Rhodesia.

The results of the examinations are as follows (for the purpose of comparison the figures for 1943-44 are given in brackets).

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination

	Examined	Passed	Relegated	Percentage Passed
United Kingdom	234 (214)	78 (69) (2 (5) subject to approval of Testimonies of Study)	156 (145)	33 (32)—

The number of Students elected after having been granted special exemption from the Intermediate Examination was 3 (0).

The number of Students elected after having secured an approved qualification in the Dominions was 22 (15).

Two hundred and thirty-eight (199) Students have been elected during the year 28 February 1944 to 28 February 1945.

The R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations

	Examined	Passed	Relegated	Percentage Passed
United Kingdom	192 (194)	94 (100) (12 (15) subject to approval of thesis and/or Testimonies of Study).	98 (94)	49 (56)
		15 (26) in Pt. 1 only, 2 (2) in Part 2 only.		
Bombay	28 (23)	3 (4) (1 (1) in Pt. 1 only.	25 (19)	10 (17)
Southern Rhodesia	1 (1)	1 (0)	0 (1)	100 (0)

Ten (4) candidates were admitted to the Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning and four (2) passed.

At the examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under local authorities 9 (4) candidates were examined and 6 (3) passed.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Board, whose terms of reference are :—

"To promote the use and facilitate the acquisition of science in the advancement of Architecture,"

appointed the following Committees :—

- General Purposes Committee
- Lectures Committee
- Standard Specifications Committee
- No. 1 Study Group (Building Needs)
- No. 2 Study Group (Building Technique).

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the fact that the Board had under investigation the possibility of improving the methods whereby the results of scientific investigation may be made known to the profession and to the building industry generally. The work of the Board has culminated in the presentation to the Council of a report consisting of a scheme for Field Research and for a Technical Information Service. This report has been approved by the Council, and the scheme has been forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for consideration with a view to adoption.

The Board have continued their work of arranging authoritative lectures on the development of scientific research in building subjects. Since the last Annual Report lectures have been held on the following subjects :—

- "Social Survey Technique of obtaining information for Housing," by Dennis Chapman, B.Sc. [Com.].
- "Science and Housing," by A. M. Chitty, M.A., Cantab., A.M.T.P.I., A.A.Dip. [F.].
- "Recent Developments in Lightweight Concrete," by T. W. Parker, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., of the Building Research Station.
- "Concrete—its appearance and durability," by N. Davey, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.Inst.C.E., of the Building Research Station.

Joint Meeting of the R.I.B.A. and the Illuminating Engineering Society

On Tuesday, 27 February 1945 a joint meeting of the R.I.B.A. and the Illuminating Engineering Society was held, when an address on "The Relationship between Interior Design in Building and Artificial Illumination" was given by Dr. J. W. T. Walsh. The R.I.B.A. was well represented and members of the Architectural Science Board took part in the discussion.

The Parliamentary and Scientific Committee

The Council, on the recommendation of the Architectural Science Board, have decided to appoint two R.I.B.A. representatives to serve on the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee.

A.S.B. Standard Specifications Committee

The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the institution of an A.S.B. Standard Specifications Committee. The Committee consists of all the R.I.B.A. representatives on British Standards Institution Committees, and its purpose is to maintain liaison with and to co-ordinate the work of the R.I.B.A. representatives on B.S.I. Committees. The Committee also considers Standard Specifications submitted to the R.I.B.A. and prepares nominations for the Architectural Science Board to submit to the President R.I.B.A. for members to serve on B.S.I. Committees. The Standard Specifications Committee have appointed a Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of seven members, who will act in appropriate matters on behalf of the Standard Specifications Committee and will take routine action with the speed which is required in dealing with B.S.I. matters.

Study Group No. 1 (Building Needs) are keeping constantly in view their main task of finding reliable information of use to architects in their work. It has appeared during the discussions that some methods of social survey produce reliable information but others do not. The Group are considering proposals which they hope to make shortly, for dealing with this matter.

Study Group No. 2 (Building Technique) have been engaged on preliminary investigations. They are making a digest of existing research organisations and their work.

THE LIBRARY

The Library has had a most successful year with use of the Library maintained at a high level, both in quantity and quality.

Library Reconstruction Committee

This Committee, which was appointed in the Autumn of 1943, held 14 meetings of the main committee and many meetings of sub-committees during the year. The Committee's work has now been completed with the production of its own survey and report of recommendations which is being submitted to the Council. The chairman of the Committee is Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C. (Past President) and the honorary secretary Mr. Charles Woodward [A.].

One of the Library Reconstruction Committee's sub-committees was appointed to advise the Library Committee or, after its work is completed, whatever committee is appointed as a standing library committee, on the classification of books in the Library.

Books for Prisoners of War

Large numbers of appreciative letters have reached us during the year from prison camps in many parts of Europe, and a number of repatriated prisoners have visited the R.I.B.A. to express their thanks in person. All welcome the books which have been sent in response to individual requests or for the use of camp libraries. As far as possible all up-to-date Government and other publications bearing on housing and replanning are despatched immediately they become available so that prisoners may be kept informed concerning plans for reconstruction at home. This is, of course, in addition to the many hundreds of text-books which are sent out to help men who are studying for examinations, such as the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final, City and Guilds of London Institute, Clerk of Works, National Certificates in Building, etc.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Richard Coppock, O.B.E., Secretary of the N.F.B.T.O., who has continued to supply the funds for this purpose collected so splendidly by his organisation.

We have also received the news that the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL is being received fairly regularly, especially in certain camps. This is very much appreciated by Prisoners of War as it enables them to feel more in touch with Institute affairs.

Photographs for Lectures and Exhibitions

The great interest displayed in all aspects of housing and replanning is reflected in the big demand for photographs illustrating these subjects which the R.I.B.A. is now able to supply through the medium of its Loan Photograph Collection. About five thousand photographs have been loaned during the past year. Potential borrowers may like to be reminded that the "Photograph Library" now consists of about five hundred full plate mounted photographs grouped into sections for easy reference. Two prints of each photograph are available at the R.I.B.A. and two at the Housing Centre. Many of the sections have not yet been built up, the aim of the scheme at the outset being to make available photographs in those sections which were in the greatest demand, but it is hoped during the current year to make the collection more comprehensive.

Gifts to the Library

In the course of the year the Library has received many gifts from friends and members, all of which have been recorded in the Library Accessions Lists.

Among the most important was a fine collection of topographical books presented by Miss J. O. S. Elgood from the library of her uncle,

the late Geo. S. Elgood, R.I., author of "Italian Gardens." These were described in an article in the JOURNAL in March, 1945.

Sir Charles Nicholson [F.] presented four sketch-books by James Fergusson of scenes and architecture in various parts of the world, including Ireland, Java, China and other places in the Far East.

Mr. Gerald Nodes [A.], in the British Army in Italy, has presented the Library with a number of Italian books and with a complete set of the war-time Italian architectural periodical *Quaderni di Architettura*.

Lt. M. S. Williams [A.] presented a copy of *Exercitationes Vitruvianae Tertie*, 1841, purchased in Italy.

Through M. Marcel Lods, the Library has been fortunate in receiving what is probably the only complete set in Britain of the architectural journal *Techniques et Architecture*, published under the authority of the Vichy Government during the Nazi occupation of France.

Mrs. Bewlay presented two water colour drawings by her husband, the late E. C. Bewlay [F.].

Mr. Ralph Walker, A.I.A., presented an important group of publications describing the great Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New York, of which he was the architect with his partners Mr. Vorhees and Mr. Foley.

Many important gifts have also been received from the American Government and American institutions, from Allied Societies overseas, and from the U.S.S.R. The gift from the U.S.S.R. has provided the R.I.B.A. with probably the finest collection of Russian architectural books in any library in Britain.

Money Gifts and Bequests

In the course of the year the library was notified of the amount accruing to it from the bequest to the R.I.B.A. by the late Andrew Prentice [F.]. Approximately £180 will reach the library from the Prentice fund every alternate year. The Library Reconstruction Committee are making recommendations with regard to its use.

Several members and friends have made money gifts to the library in gratitude for services rendered; these amounted to £16 during the year.

Library Statistics

Since the date of the last report, 1,072 books and pamphlets, excluding periodicals and some serial pamphlets, have been added to the library, as compared with 1,044 in 1943-44—an increase of nearly 3 per cent., despite the large donations included in the earlier figure. This figure includes 808 (781 in 1943-44) to the Reference and 264 (263 in 1943-44) to the Loan. The Reference figure includes 117 MSS., typescripts and duplicated typescripts (133 last year). It still excludes the large Gotch & Pearson donations, the cataloguing of which has not been completed. There were also 19 (19 last year) drawings and prints, or sets of them.

At 31 March there were 1,121 books out on loan.

Periodicals

There are now about 150 periodicals being received from 20 different countries, including 15 (11 last year) foreign countries—Argentina, Colombia, France, Iceland, Italy, Palestine, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Uruguay, and the West Indies.

Review of Periodicals and Accession Lists

Eighteen (17 last year) subscribers are sent off-prints of the *Review of Periodicals* and six (4 last year) of *Accessions to the Library*.

Complimentary Readers' Tickets and Student Permits

Fifty-five complimentary readers' tickets were issued during the year and 36 students subscribed for library permits.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

THE R.I.B.A. CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PLANNING

The work of the Committee has now been presented to the R.I.B.A. Council in the form of plans and maps.

A draft report is in readiness to be received by the new Town and Country Planning Committee for publication.

The plans and maps are now exhibited in the R.I.B.A.

THE COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Committee for the Session 1944-45 are as follows:—Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E., S. N. Cooke, C. Cowles-Voysey, Kenneth M. B. Cross (chairman), T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., Julian Leathart (hon. secretary), D. H. McMorran, Verner O. Rees, Prof. Sir Charles Reilly, O.B.E., Percy Thomas, O.B.E. (president), Basil Ward, E. Berry Webber (vice-chairman).

COMPETITIONS DEALT WITH

The number of competitions promoted since the publication of the last Annual Report has increased. It is the view of the Institute that whenever possible the holding of competitions should be deferred until after the war so as to enable those who are at present away on active service the opportunity of competing. But if promoters decide to proceed with competitions during the war the R.I.B.A. press for sufficient time to allow members serving overseas to take part if they have the necessary facilities to prepare designs.

In one or two cases simplified conditions have been issued to architects serving in the Forces.

EXHIBITION OF COMPETITION DESIGNS

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council have approved the following temporary relaxation of the regulation governing the exhibition of competition designs:—

The large numbers of entries received in one or two recent competitions and the restricted accommodation available in war-time have made it difficult to comply with the terms of Clause 8 of the Regulations for the Promotion and Conduct of Architectural Competitions, and Clause 15 of the Model Form of Conditions relating to the Exhibition of Competition designs.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Competitions Committee, have agreed to relax this requirement for the period of the war. Where there is insufficient accommodation to show all the designs at one time it is suggested that they should be shown in relays, but that the premiated and commended designs should be shown throughout the exhibition. It is important that each competitor should be notified when and where his particular design will be shown.

COMPETITIONS INVOLVING SPECIAL METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION OR SPECIAL MATERIALS

The Council approved a recommendation of the Competitions Committee that a clause should be added to the R.I.B.A. Competitions Regulations stipulating that promoters of competitions involving the use of new methods of construction or new materials should be required to satisfy the R.I.B.A. that they are satisfactory, and that where in such a competition the successful competitor is not called upon to supervise the erection of the building, provision should be made to safeguard him adequately against any legal responsibility for constructional or other defects which may arise if the building is erected, which responsibility must remain with the promoters.

ASSESSORS' FEES IN HOUSING COMPETITIONS

The Committee have this matter under consideration.

THE DEMOBILISATION COMMITTEE

The Demobilisation Committee consists of the following:—Colonel A. L. Abbott, M.C., T.D., Mr. A. F. B. Anderson, Mr. E. W. Armstrong, Lieut.-General Sir John Brown, K.C.B., C.B.E., etc., Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn, Mr. H. J. Rowe, Mr. Thos. E. Scott (chairman), Lieut.-Col. V. H. Seymer, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. C. G. Stillman, Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Comdr. the Hon. H. A. Pakington, O.B.E. (Corresponding Member).

The Committee continue to maintain close contact with the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the chairman, Mr. T. E. Scott, who is also chairman of the Architecture and Public Utilities Committee of the Ministry.

The Council have approved a report, drawn up by the Committee, on architects required for the post-war period. This report has been submitted to the Ministries concerned, and it will be used as the basis of the Council's policy on demobilisation and recruitment to the profession.

Work has proceeded in setting up the Card Index to which reference was made in the last Annual Report. The Index will be based on Questionnaire "A," copies of which, duly completed, are being returned by members, students and probationers of the R.I.B.A., and registered architects, and on Questionnaire "B," which is available only for members of the R.I.B.A.

The Card Index will be used to facilitate the return to the profession of those now engaged on National Service, and as a basis of an employment bureau to be maintained by the R.I.B.A. The success of the Card Index is, therefore, dependent upon the co-operation of members in returning their questionnaires promptly and in keeping the information up-to-date.

The Council have approved the suggestion of the Committee that a Digest of war-time legislation and official publications should be prepared for the use of serving members on demobilisation.

Manufacturers and others have been asked through the JOURNAL and the technical press to undertake to supply catalogues and information sheets to those serving members who notify the R.I.B.A. of their return to the profession.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

The Committee has held eight meetings since last reporting. The members appointed for the Session 1944-45 were:—Mr. E. W. Armstrong, Mr. Herbert Collins, Mr. O. A. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Denby, Mr. R. Fitzmaurice, Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, Mr. J. W. Hepburn, Mr. C. H. James, A.R.A., Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, Miss J. G. Ledebor, Mr. R. A. H. Livett, O.B.E., Mr. E. B. O'Rourke, Mr. A. L. Roberts, Mr. C. G. Stillman, Mr. N. E. Wates, Mr. Edwin Williams, M.B.E., Mr. F. R. S. Yorke.

Mr. Herbert Collins and Mr. J. W. Hepburn were unable to serve, and Mr. Frederick Gibberd was later appointed an additional member.

Mr. G. A. Jellicoe was elected chairman, Miss J. G. Ledebor and Mr. A. L. Roberts joint vice-chairmen, and Mr. Edwin Williams hon. secretary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

"To consider domestic architecture in relation to all classes of the community."

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

The Committee have further considered the request accompanying their terms of reference that they should prepare a scheme for a proposed Exhibition of Domestic Architecture. It was felt that, while keeping the matter under review, active preparations should be deferred until conditions rendered the success of so important an undertaking more feasible.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN HOUSING

The Exhibition of American Housing was officially opened by the American Ambassador, Mr. John E. Winant, on 19 July 1944 and continued until 26 August, and a series of weekly discussions was arranged in conjunction with representatives of the American Office of War Information to cover the period.

SCALE OF ARCHITECTS' FEES FOR STATE-AIDED HOUSING SCHEMES (EXCLUDING MULTI-STORY FLATS)

Discussions took place between representatives of the Housing Committee and the Practice Committee, with the result that a fresh scale of fees was approved by the Council.

SCALE OF ARCHITECTS' FEES FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BUILDERS' WORK FOR A MINIMUM OF TEN HOUSES.

As a result of discussions between representatives of the Housing Committee and the Practice Committee the Council has decided that no alternative scale of fees for this work should be prepared at the present time.

HOUSING GROUP REPORT

The Committee welcomes the publication by the R.I.B.A. of the Report of the Housing Group and hopes to be able to utilise the valuable material in it in connection with the proposed Exhibition of Domestic Architecture.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION OF A DEFINITE LIMITED LIFE

It will be remembered that the Housing Committee stressed the need for safeguards in respect of the above programme, particularly as regards design, planning, layout and generally amenity. Recent developments have shown that in pursuance of the above programme, the Government had failed in this respect.

In regard to this, the Committee is of the opinion that the Government is placing more hope in prefabrication than is commonly supposed and that the profession should support a policy of the utmost concentration upon permanent building rather than temporary accommodation.

In view of the urgent need for the accommodation of families with children it is felt that the post-war housing problem should also concentrate upon a predominance of two and three bedroom houses.

HEIGHT OF ROOMS

While welcoming the Dudley Standards, the Committee feel that the insistence on an 8 ft. minimum height of room was an arbitrary requirement and that there is no valid objection to a minimum height of 7 ft. 6 ins. in dwelling houses.

POST-WAR HOUSING

Always bearing in mind the important effects that legislation and finance will have upon the nation's future housing, the Committee stress the importance of the contribution that architects have within their power to make to the programme, especially in the field of design, layout and technique. The architect has a special contribution to make in these spheres which are peculiarly his own, and this is important because what will be done in the next ten, fifteen or twenty years will form the bulk of the domestic architecture of this country for some generations. Upon the merits of what is achieved in this period will hang, rightly or wrongly, the reputation of the architectural profession in regard to housing.

Much progress is being made at the moment in respect of the technical and scientific aspects of housing, and such as might in the course of a few years revolutionise our present conceptions of house construction. It is important, therefore, that such progress should not outstrip or submerge the complementary aesthetic aspects of design and layout.

Housing has become a highly specialised subject and comparatively few architects have had continuous experience on the requisite scale. It is felt that greater consideration should be given to the training of architects for housing work, with facilities for research and study including careful investigation into the way of living of those to be housed.

Exhibitions and books may play a limited part in raising the standard of public taste in housing, but the best possible form of education, however, will be by practical example, and the problem before the Housing Committee is how to ensure such practical examples in the earliest possible stages of post-war housing.

THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS' COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Committee appointed for the Session 1944-45 are as follows:—C. H. Aslin (Hon. Secretary), A. C. Bunch (Vice-Chairman), J. H. Forshaw, M.C. (Chairman), G. Noel Hill, R. A. H. Livett, R. H. Matthew, J. Nelson Meredith, A. L. Roberts, A. Scott, M.B.E., C. G. Stillman, Sir James West, O.B.E.

SCALE OF SALARIES FOR ARCHITECTS

This matter has been under discussion during the whole year, and in addition to receiving the very serious consideration of the Committee has also been discussed by the Joint Sub-Committee of the Official Architects' Committee and Salaries Members' Committee. The Committee has also had the advantage of the observations of the County Architects' Society.

Whilst it is to be regretted that a satisfactory scale has not yet been produced, an enormous amount of preliminary work and investigation has been carried out, and it is hoped that a scale satisfactory to all the parties concerned will be able to be agreed in the near future.

DESIGNATION OF ARCHITECTS ON THE STATUTORY REGISTER

The resolution which the Council approved on this matter last year has been widely circulated and generally put into operation by local authorities and by the Architects' Office of the L.M. & S. Railway Company. Some Government departments, including the Admiralty, have been unable to agree, but efforts will continue to be made to implement the Council's resolution.

THE PRACTICE COMMITTEE

The membership of the Committee is as follows:—T. M. Alexander, Victor Bain, J. Ralph Edwards, Stanley Heaps, Joseph Hill (chairman), T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., Herbert Jackson, J. R. McKay, Cyril F. Martin, Norval R. Paxton, M.C., H. T. Seward, L. Sylvester Sullivan, Michael Waterhouse (vice-chairman), Charles Woodward (hon. secretary).

The Committee have dealt with matters referred to them by the War Executive Committee together with a number of enquiries from members.

Scales of fees for State-aided Housing Work, Conversion of Dwelling Houses into Flats, State-aided Multi-Storey Flats and Siting of Emergency Factory-made Houses have been drawn up, approved by the Council and published.

The revision of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges was considered and the views of the Allied Societies were obtained. The ultimate conclusion was that the time was inopportune for a general revision and the Council were recommended accordingly.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee the Council published a note in the JOURNAL intimating that, while not wishing to interfere with existing practices in different parts of the country, they could not support the practice of charging fees upon the amount of the quantity surveyors' charges.

A draft form of agreement between local authorities and architects for State-aided housing work has been prepared which includes the scale of fees approved by the Council.

The Committee are considering professional fees in connection with fire insurance claims and are to confer with representatives of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution with a view to a joint approach to the Fire Offices Committee.

A joint committee of members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Committee was appointed to make representations to the War Damage Commission with a view to a revision of the scale of fees for war damage repairs. The Joint Committee have had interviews with the Commission and the discussions are proceeding.

Combinations of members practising under a trade name was considered and the Council was recommended to publish a note in the JOURNAL discouraging this practice as being inconsistent with the dignity of the profession. In such cases the term "Associated Architects" should be used preceded by the names of the members concerned.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee for the Session 1944-45 are as follows: The President (*ex-officio*), Darcy Braddell, A. M. Chitty, R. Y. Goodden, A. Pott, Stanley C. Ramsey (Chairman), A. L. Roberts, Herbert J. Rowse, Gordon Stephenson, Ralph Tubbs (Hon. Secretary), Basil R. Ward.

In June 1944 Mr. Eric L. Bird was released from the Ministry of Home Security to take up his duties as Public Relations Officer on a part-time basis, Miss M. W. Bromley being appointed as Assistant.

During the Session the Committee has set up two sub-committees—The Films, Broadcasting and Television Sub-Committee and the Committee dealing with Institute Affairs and Increased Participation of Members. It has also been decided to revert to the pre-war practice whereby the Lectures Committee and the Exhibition Committee become sub-committees of the Public Relations Committee.

The circulation of information and items of news likely to be of interest to members and students serving in the Forces has been continued through the medium of a small bulletin which is now issued in the form of a supplement to the JOURNAL approximately every two months. It has been much welcomed, especially by members serving overseas.

The Exhibition of American Housing, opened by the American Ambassador, Mr. Winant; the Exhibition of French Prefabricated Houses, opened by the French Ambassador, M. Massigli; and the lecture delivered by Mr. Jacob Crane, of the U.S. National Housing Agency, were well publicised resulting in extremely good attendance on each occasion and in arousing much interest.

The Public Relations Committee consider the maintenance of good relations with the National Press of prime importance and are re-establishing pre-war contacts in this field.

FILMS, BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SUB-COMMITTEE

In 1939 the Council, at the request of the Public Relations Committee, approved the setting up of a committee under this head. Owing to the war it was not possible to establish the Committee on a working basis until the Autumn of 1944.

The present Committee consists of the following members drawn from the Public Relations Committee:—R. Y. Goodden, Gordon Stephenson, Ralph Tubbs, R. O. Vine (Hon. Secretary), Basil R. Ward (Chairman) and the following specialist members, who are not members of the R.I.B.A.:—Mark Abrams, Jack Beddington (Director of the Films Division, M.O.I.), Professor H. L. Beales, Mrs. J. Hawkes (representing the Ministry of Education), James Fitton, A.R.A., Paul Rotha.

The objects of the Committee are to study films, broadcasting and television as a means of propaganda and architectural education and to control and direct a panel which will advise potential producers of documentary and technical films in the fields of architecture, town and country planning, and building generally and who will also appraise films in these categories. An index is being prepared which will give detailed particulars concerning films in circulation and those in production which have an architectural interest.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTE AFFAIRS AND INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS

This Committee was set up in June 1944 by the Public Relations Committee at the request of the President, to study ways and means of stimulating greater participation by members in Institute Affairs.

The following members were appointed to serve on the Committee:—J. K. Hicks, Herbert Jackson, J. R. Leathart, Miss J. D. Ledebor, J. P. Nunn, Herbert J. Rowse (Chairman), R. Tubbs (Hon. Secretary), Basil R. Ward, D. R. Wilkie.

The Committee held five meetings and discussed as a basis for their report, draft memoranda prepared by Mr. Basil R. Ward and Mr. Herbert J. Rowse. The following aspects of the problem were considered:—The Social Background of the Profession, the Institute and the Profession, the Young Member, Institute Organisation, Democratic Character of the Institute, Propaganda for the Institute, and the Political Influence of the Institute. Recommendations were made dealing with Institute Organisation and Institute Policy and these are still under consideration.

LECTURES SUB-COMMITTEE

At the commencement of the present Session the Committee dealing with the Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools was merged with the Lectures Committee, the former having completed one stage of its work with the submission of a Report to the Board of Architectural Education.

The membership of this Committee for the present Session is as follows:—W. H. Ansell, M.C., Darcy Braddell, A. M. Chitty (Chairman), W. F. Herbert, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, S. G. Livock, A. H. Moberly, Brian Peake (Hon. Secretary), Lionel Pearson, Thomas Sharp, Gordon Stephenson (Vice-Chairman), W. Travis, M.C.

The main task of the Committee has been the preparation of a card index register of lecturers, which it is hoped will eventually be comprehensive as regards subject matter and geographical distribution of lecturers available. Allied Societies have been invited to co-operate in the preparation of this register so that all information may be as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible. It is hoped that an index may also be made showing where slides on all historical and architectural subjects can be obtained to illustrate lectures.

The Committee is co-operating with the National Union of Teachers

and the Association of Building Technicians in organising a Conference in School Buildings and Equipment, to take place this Spring.

EXHIBITIONS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Exhibition of Contemporary British Architecture which was to have been held at the R.I.B.A. during September and October of last year had to be postponed owing to the prevailing war-time conditions. It is hoped to hold the Exhibition in the early Autumn of the present year.

THE SALARIED MEMBERS' COMMITTEE

The Committee have held five meetings since the publication of the last Annual Report. The members of the Committee for the present session are as follows :—

L. N. Angus, M.A. (Arch.)	J. M. Curry
Hubert Bennett (vice-chairman)	J. McD. Fairweather
Miss N. Beddington	Capt. W. B. Gosling, M.C.
T. Bilbow	P. K. Hanton, O.B.E.
*W. E. Brooks [since deceased]	(chairman)
H. L. Kelly	V. L. Nash
Colin Penn	F. L. Preston
D. Robertson [since deceased]	F. C. Wakeford (hon. secretary).

*Representative on R.I.B.A. Council.

INADEQUATE SALARIES, ETC.

The Committee have investigated and dealt with complaints from members and students re grading salaries and conditions of service for architects and assistants employed by the Government and local government.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON EQUAL PAY

The Council approved a recommendation that as the scales of fees for architects in private practice makes no differentiation because of sex, and as the R.I.B.A. scale of salaries approved by the Council in 1937 contained a clause that "Salary scales should apply irrespective of sex provided that the duties, responsibilities and services rendered are identical," this policy should be maintained.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR R.I.B.A. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Representatives of the Salaried Members' Committee discussed with representatives of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution the advisability of submitting a considered case to the Board of Inland Revenue that the R.I.B.A. annual subscription of salaried members should be allowed to rank as expenses in assessing income tax in the same way as it is allowed to architects in private practice. In view of the fact that the general question had been debated in Parliament on the Finance Act of 1943 and that the Government refused to make any concession to

those remunerated by salary, it was decided that no further action should be taken meantime.

REVISION OF SCALE OF ANNUAL SALARIES FOR ARCHITECTS

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the revision of the salary scales and the recommendations of the sub-committee were approved by the Committee. During the consideration of these scales the Official Architects' Committee was consulted and the scale which has now been submitted to the Council is supported by that Committee.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING COMMITTEE

THE MAIN COMMITTEE

The personnel of the Town and Country Planning Committee appointed by the Council in November 1944 is as follows :—Henry V. Ashley, Henry Braddock (*Hon. Secretary*), W. Dobson Chapman, Brian Cooper, W. R. Davidge, John L. Denman, J.P., J. Murray Easton, J. H. Forshaw, M.C., D. E. E. Gibson, Professor W. G. Holford, A. W. Kenyon (*Chairman*), Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Arthur Ling, S. Rowland Pierce, Professor Sir Charles Reilly, O.B.E., Herbert J. Rowse, Gordon Stephenson, Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*), Percy Thomas, O.B.E. (President R.I.B.A.), Charles Woodward.

SUB-COMMITTEES

The following sub-committees were appointed :—

1. *Planning Sub-Committee* : Henry V. Ashley, Brian Cooper, John L. Denman, J.P., J. Murray Easton, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, S. Rowland Pierce (*Chairman*).
2. *Legislation Sub-Committee* : W. R. Davidge, J. H. Forshaw, M.C., D. E. E. Gibson, Professor W. G. Holford, Arthur Ling, Herbert J. Rowse, Charles Woodward (*Hon. Secretary*).

The Hon. Officers of the Main Committee are *ex-officio* members of the sub-committees.

THE WORK

Resolutions passed by the Main Committee indicate their intentions as follows :—

- I. To carry forward with the work of the Central Advisory Committee.
- II. To publish the report of the Central Advisory Committee on National Planning.
- III. Maintain the establishment of Liaison Officers, appointed by the Allied Societies, in connection with the C.A.C.
- IV. Review and report for action upon all Government legislation.
- V. Examine and report upon the "Control of the external appearance of buildings."

THE FINANCES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

The result of the year's working of the Institute is better than was anticipated at the commencement of the session. This happy position is due in part to the increase in subscriptions from members, but mainly to the increased payments of subscriptions that had been allowed to get into arrear. It must not be expected that so much will be received from this latter source this year, so the total income is likely to be correspondingly less.

From this favourable balance it has been thought wise to create a reserve fund to meet the cost of post-war repairs made necessary by the compulsory restrictions during the war years. It will be necessary, in the near future, to build up a reserve towards the rebuilding of the next door premises, which is an outstanding liability of the Royal Institute.

An abbreviated *Kalendar* has been prepared and issued to members during the year for their information, at a cost of about five hundred pounds.

The standing resolutions of the Council concerning the repayment of the debt have been observed and the reserve for this purpose has been increased further.

Turning to the *Rough Estimate of Expenditure and Income* for the current year, as has been already pointed out, the income is likely to be less for the reason given. It is therefore advisable to budget again for a deficit which may only have been post-

poned from last year. With the return of peace the Institute will probably be expected to return to its old pre-war activities, but it must not be anticipated that funds will be available for the fullest activity until the debt has been cleared off.

L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN,

Hon. Treasurer,

Chairman of the Finance and House Committee.

Report of the Hon. Auditors

We have to-day examined the books and vouchers of the Ordinary and Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 1944 and bankers' verifications of the share and script certificates, which we find to be in order and in agreement with the statement of accounts prepared by the Chartered Accountants.

We should also like to record, on behalf of the members of the Institute, appreciation of the services of the staff of the meticulous manner in which the diversified accounts have been kept and presented for examination, especially in view of prevailing conditions.

J. D. HOSSACK [F.].

ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [F.].

26 March 1945.

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1944

Dr.		Cr.	
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
TO PREMISES—		BY SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS—	
Rent—		Fellows	8,985 13 3
Portland Place	2,090 0 0	Fellows' Arrears	646 3 6
Rates—		Retired Fellows	59 17 0
Portland Place	1,883 3 7	Associates	13,168 19 8
Interest on Mortgage	3,667 19 2	Associates' Arrears	2,161 2 8
Gas, Heating and Electric Light—		Licentiate	7,693 17 0
Portland Place	1,328 3 3	Licentiate's Arrears	602 0 0
Furniture and Fittings—		Retired Licentiate	51 9 0
Portland Place	53 5 4	Reinstated Members	225 11 0
General Repairs—		Students' Fees and Allowances	2,348 19 0
Portland Place	350 1 5	Subscribers	16 16 0
Deferred Repairs Reserve	2,000 0 0		
Fire and other Insurances	451 15 2		
Housekeeping and Wages	2,020 19 0		
Telephone	220 11 3		
	13,965 18 2	BY SALES OF PUBLICATIONS—	
TO ADMINISTRATION—		Journal and Calendar	173 19 5
Salaries and Gratuities	9,533 13 3	Library Catalogues	21 15 0
Health and Unemployment Insurance Stamp	79 3 10	General	894 16 0
Pension	1,300 18 0		
Staff Insurance and Pension Scheme	766 2 9	BY EXAMINATION AND OTHER FEES—	
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Petty Expenses	3,510 16 7	Probationers' Enrolment	4,935 0 0
	15,190 14 5	Intermediate Examination	1,853 17 8
TO LIBRARY GRANT AND FINES PAID OVER	102 14 8	Fellowship Examination	86 15 8
TO PUBLICATIONS—		Final Examination	1,177 1 9
Net Cost—Journal	441 9 11	Statutory Examination	20 18 8
Calendar, 1944	504 18 7	Town Planning Examination	26 0 10
	946 8 6		
TO TRAVELLING EXPENSES—		BY VISITING BOARD—	
President	120 15 3	Interest on Deposit	5,060 12 10
Provincial Members	1,500 11 11		0 1 2
	1,620 7 2	BY LIBRARY FUND—	
TO GENERAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES—		Library Fines	52 14 8
General Meetings and Exhibitions	165 18 8	Interest on Deposit	0 4 9
Council Dinner Guests	29 8 0		
	195 6 8	BY LIFE MEMBERSHIP—	
TO EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES—		Interest on Conversion Loan	105 7 4
Examiners and Invigilators	472 10 0	BY AUSTRALIAN INTEREST	5 7 9
Examinations (Overseas)	37 7 0	BY HENRY JARVIS BEQUEST—	
General Examination Expenses	212 9 5	Interest on War Loan	100 0 0
	722 6 5	BY STAFF PENSION FUND—	
TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALLIED SOCIETIES	4,034 9 1	Interest on Deposit	0 12
TO GRANTS—			
Architects' Benevolent Society	150 0 0		
Building Industries National Council	360 0 0		
Council for the Preservation of Rural England	25 0 0		
Council for the Education of Physical Environment	10 0 0		
British School at Rome (Faculty of Archaeology)	3 3 0		
	548 3 0		
TO MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
Legal, Accountants and Surveyors	429 3 6		
Reconstruction Committee	10 9 11		
Loss on Exchange (Australia)	133 0 6		
Registration	10 10 0		
Air Raid Precautions	219 9 9		
Architectural Science Board	272 18 2		
Public Relations Committee	916 0 0		
Codes of Practice Committee	500 0 0		
Demobilisation Committee	380 14 10		
Walcot Drawing	120 0 0		
News sheets to Serving Members	100 7 0		
Sundries	190 17 0		
	3,283 10 8		
TO SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR CARRIED TO LEASEHOLD PREMISES RESERVE	4,767 11 2		
Net—The sum of £2,369 10s. 9d. being the capital repayment in connection with the mortgage is not included in the Income and Expenditure Account, but is shown in the Balance Sheet.	£45,387 9 11		£45,387 9 11

SAFFERY, BONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 26 March 1945 { J. D. HOSACK [F.]
ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [F.] } Hon. Auditors.

Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December 1944

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
TO SUNDRY CREDITORS—		BY PREMISES—	
Sundry	11,416 10 8	Leasehold, 66/68, Portland Place, as last Account	102,517 6 2
Rent	463 16 2		
Deferred Repairs Reserve	2,000 0 0	BY INVESTMENT (HENRY JARVIS BEQUEST)—	
	13,880 6 10	£2,537 3s. 0d. 2½% War Loan Stock 1932, at cost	2,756 4 8
TO SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE—		Value at 31st December, 1944, £2,975 0s. 2d.)	
Fellows	133 18 0	BY DEBTORS—	
Associates	367 16 6	Rent and Advertisements	3,907 13 0
Licentiate	244 19 0	Payments in Advance	844 1 5
Students	120 15 0	Australian Institutes	283 10 0
	867 8 6	Sundry	393 4 8
TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND AS LAST ACCOUNT	2,778 6 0		5,133 9 1
Commissions received during 1944	231 0 0	BY LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND—	
	3,009 6 0	£3,175 6s. 0d. 3½% Conversion Stock, at cost	3,009 6 0
TO MORTGAGE ON 66/68, PORTLAND PLACE AS LAST ACCOUNT	84,538 2 5	Value at 31st December, 1944, £3,365 16s. 4d.)	
Less Repayments 1944	2,369 10 9		
	82,168 11 8	BY INVESTMENTS, ETC., ALLOCATED TO MORTGAGE REDEMPTION—	
TO LEASEHOLD PREMISES RESERVE ACCOUNT AS LAST ACCOUNT, including	44,095 7 0	£5,498 0s. 1d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1946/48, at cost	5,500 0 0
Appeal Fund £7,707 3 9	428 2 7	£1,000 0s. 0d. 3% Defence Bonds, at cost	1,000 0 0
Entrance Fees, 1944	1,366 16 0	£12,000 0s. 0d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1949/51, at cost	12,000 0 0
Rents and Interest, 1944	1,319 14 8	£785 13s. 7d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1949/51, at cost	785 10 0
Surplus	4,767 11 2	£11,000 0s. 0d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1951/53, at cost	11,000 0 0
	52,577 10 11	£2,000 0s. 0d. 3% Savings Bonds, 1960/70, at cost	2,000 0 0
TO SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	15,331 13 11	£21,283 13s. 0d. 3½% National War Bonds, 1952/54, at cost	21,283 13 0
(Subject to valuation of premises and realisation of Debtors and excluding Subscriptions in arrear)		£780 3s. 11d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1952/54, at cost	780 3 11
		Cash at Bank (balance of Appeal Fund)	66 5 0
			54,418 11 11
		Net—This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Books, Furniture, Pictures, etc., belonging to the Institute.	

SAFFERY, BONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 26 March 1945 { J. D. HOSACK [F.]
ERNEST B. GLANFIELD [F.] } Hon. Auditors.

Revenue Account of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1944

Dr.

Anderson and Wren Fund—	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To Balance carried forward	212	12	8	
By Balance from last Account				17 4 0
By Dividends and Interest received				14 0 2
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				14 0 2
	212	12	8	
				34 11 7
	212	12	8	
Amptel Prize Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Cost of Book Plates	1	2	6	
To Balance carried forward	53	9	1	
By Balance from last Account				31 5 10
By Dividends and Interest received				0 4 5
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				0 4 5
	54	11	7	
				34 11 7
	54	11	7	
Alfred Bosson Research Fellowship Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	570	10	7	
By Balance from last Account				37 11 11
By Interest received				219 3 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				5 6 11
	570	10	7	
				370 10 7
	570	10	7	
The Builder's Maintenance Scholarship	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	50	10	3	
By Balance from last Account				50 10 3
By Dividends and Interest received				17 3 1
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				3 3 2
	50	10	3	
				20 11 3
	50	10	3	
C. McArthur Butler Request Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	20	11	3	
By Balance from last Account				48 10 7
By Dividends and Interest received				79 3 11
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				154 9 5
	20	11	3	
				265 0 10
	265	0	10	
Archibald Dunsay Request—	£	s.	d.	
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	364	18	7	
To Balance carried forward	565	3	9	
By Balance from last Account				256 5 0
By Dividends and Interest received				25 5 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				25 5 0
	364	18	7	
				256 5 0
	364	18	7	
Donaldson Testimonial Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	7	16	10	
By Balance from last Account				7 16 10
By Dividends and Interest received				25 5 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				25 5 0
	7	16	10	
				25 5 0
	7	16	10	
Sir Banister Fletcher Essay Prize Account—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	25	5	0	
By Balance from last Account				25 5 0
By Dividends and Interest received				25 5 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				25 5 0
	25	5	0	
				25 5 0
	25	5	0	
Henry I. Flanders Travelling Scholarship—	£	s.	d.	
To Amount paid to National War Bonds, 1952-54	423	3	2	
To Balance carried forward	423	3	2	
By Balance from last Account				423 3 2
By Dividends and Interest received				423 3 2
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				423 3 2
	423	3	2	
				423 3 2
	423	3	2	
George & Wrensch Bursary—	£	s.	d.	
To Purchase of £100 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	100	0	0	
To Balance carried forward	222	2	1	
By Balance from last Account				332 2 1
By Dividends and Interest received				332 2 1
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				332 2 1
	100	0	0	
				332 2 1
	100	0	0	
Shirley George Memorial Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	32	10	0	
By Balance from last Account				32 10 0
By Dividends and Interest received				32 10 0
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				32 10 0
	32	10	0	
				32 10 0
	32	10	0	
Howe Greese Maintenance Scholarship Fund—	£	s.	d.	
To Balance carried forward	130	11	4	
By Balance from last Account				130 11 4
By Dividends and Interest received				130 11 4
By Refund of Income Tax, less charges				130 11 4
	130	11	4	
				130 11 4
	130	11	4	

Revenue Account of Trust Funds—continued

Dr.

Grevel Legacy—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried forward	97	0	11	By Balance from last Account	72 17 11	
	97	0	11	By Interest received	24 3 0	
					97 0 11	
	97	0	11			
A. C. HOUGHTON MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To War Damage Contribution	18	15	0	By Balance from last Account	504 6 9	
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	600	0	0	By Interest received	441 2 11	
To Balance carried forward	691	4	8	By Rents received, less expenses	71 18 8	
	1,225	7	8	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	117 19 4	
					1,225 7 8	
	1,225	7	8			
C. W. HOGG REQUEST—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	50	0	0	By Balance from last Account	41 12 11	
To Balance carried forward	72	10	8	By Interest received	77 14 1	
	122	10	8	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	3 3 8	
					122 10 8	
	122	10	8			
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £125 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	125	0	0	By Balance from last Account	237 7 2	
To Balance carried forward	174	3	5	By Dividends and Interest received	48 3 0	
	299	3	5	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	61 1 9	
					299 3 5	
	299	3	5			
MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	200	0	0	By Balance from last Account	15 3 11	
To Amount paid to Miss A. P. Broughton	105	6	11	By Interest received	52 10 0	
To Balance carried forward	346	11	11	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	2 9 1	
					69 19 0	
	346	11	11			
JAMES NEALE BURSARY—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried forward	69	19	0	By Balance from last Account	237 11 2	
	69	19	0	By Interest received	91 7 2	
				By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	85 10 0	
					414 8 5	
	69	19	0			
A. N. FLANDERS REQUEST—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	60	0	0	By Balance from last Account	237 11 2	
To Balance carried forward	364	8	5	By Interest received	91 7 2	
	414	8	5	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	85 10 0	
					414 8 5	
	414	8	5			
PRATT MEMORIAL FUND—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried forward	83	1	10	By Balance from last Account	24 17 7	
	83	1	10	By Dividends and Interest received	23 14 3	
				By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	4 3 11	
					81 15 9	
	83	1	10			
SAXON SNELL AND E. G. THETFORD REQUEST—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	25	0	0	By Balance from last Account	24 17 7	
To Balance carried forward	50	15	9	By Interest received	23 14 3	
	75	15	9	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	4 3 11	
					81 15 9	
	75	15	9			
TIRE LEGACY FUND—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £200 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	25	0	0	By Balance from last Account	69 6 6	
To Balance carried forward	81	11	1	By Interest Received	38 4 8	
	106	11	1	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	17 2	
					106 11 1	
	106	11	1			
VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase of £100 21% National War Bonds, 1952-54	100	0	0	By Balance from last Account	330 17 2	
To Balance carried forward	291	9	8	By Interest received	35 4 6	
	391	9	8	By Refund of Income Tax, less charges	17 2	
					391 9 8	
	391	9	8			

SAFFERT, SONS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 25 March 1946.

J. D. HARRISON (P.),
ERNEST B. GARNFIELD (P.),
Auditors.

SAPPY, SONS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 26 March 1945. F. D. HOSACK (F.R.S.), Hon. Auditor.

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Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1944

Dr.	Value 31st December, 1944
To ANDERSON & WEBB FUND—	
Capital—£644 2s. 9d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	670 14 2
Revenue Investments—	
£365 0s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	380 11 9
£725 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Guaranteed Stock	764 17 6
£20 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	50 7 6
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	212 12 8
	2,079 3 7
To ASHFIELD PRIZE FUND—	
Capital—£200 10s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	313 7 9
Revenue Investments—	
£214 11s. 9d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	223 8 10
£135 0s. 10d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	144 4 1
£20 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	50 7 6
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	53 9 1
	754 17 3
To ALFRED BOSCOM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND—	
Capital—£5,733 19s. 4d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	5,970 9 11
Revenue Investments—	
£304 12s. 1d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	322 17 7
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	503 15 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	570 10 7
	7,367 13 1
To "THE BUILDER" MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT—	
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	50 10 3
To C. MCARTHUR BUTLER BEQUEST FUND—	
Capital—£97 6s. 11d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	191 7 2
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	20 11 3
	121 18 6
To ARTHUR CATES LEGACY FUND—	
Capital—London & North-Eastern Railway—	
£280 4½% 1st Preference Stock	353 16 0
£280 4½% 2nd Guaranteed Stock	542 6 0
Revenue Investments—	
£611 10s. 11d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	637 4 10
£200 13s. 10d. 4% Funding Loan, 1960-90	227 15 8
£72 9s. 4% Consolidated Stock, 1957	79 13 11
£537 13s. 5d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	569 18 8
£150 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	152 16 3
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51	50 7 6
£150 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	151 2 6
£75 2½% National War Bonds, 1953-54	75 7 6
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	79 9 3
	2,919 18 3
To ARCHIBALD DAWNEY BEQUEST—	
Capital—£8,177 7s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	8,514 13 9
Revenue Investments—	
£1,123 15s. 4d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	1,170 3 6
£483 6s. 8d. London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Guaranteed Stock	509 18 4
£265 1s. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	284 2 8
£700 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	713 2 6
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51	201 10 0
£300 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	503 15 0
£300 2½% National War Bonds, 1953-54	301 10 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	355 3 9
	12,553 19 6
To DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND—	
Capital—£72 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Preference Stock	45 14 3
Revenue Investments—	
£12 10s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	13 0 6
£15 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51	15 2 3
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	7 16 10
	81 14 0
To SIR BANISTER FLETCHER ESSAY PRIZE ACCOUNT—	
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	26 5 0
To HENRY L. FLORENCE TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP—	
Capital—£4,554 1s. 7d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	5,954 6 2
Revenue Investments—	
£203 0s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	211 8 0
£350 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	350 11 3
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	89 12 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	423 3 2
	6,126 0 7
To GODWIN & WIMPERIS BURSARY FUND—	
Capital—£1,030 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Debenture Stock	1,112 8 8
£1,024 18s. 8d. Metropolitan Water Board 3% "B" Stock	1,004 8 8
£709 7s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	738 12 6
£200 2½% Annuities	161 0 0
Revenue Investments—	
£351 0s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	573 14 10
£70 13s. 3d. 2% Conversion Loan, 1943-45	70 18 7
£71 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	75 5 2
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48	203 15 0
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51	50 7 6
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	201 10 0
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1953-54	100 10 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	232 2 1
	4,524 12 4
To STEPHEN GORTZKE MEMORIAL FUND—	
Capital—£1,000 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	1,041 5 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	52 10 0
	1,093 15 0
To HOWE GREENE MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND—	
Capital—£1,072 5s. 7d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	1,136 12 4
Revenue Investments—	
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	100 15 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	130 11 4
	1,367 18 8
To GRESHAM LEGACY FUND—	
Capital—£512 1s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	637 6 5
Revenue Investments—	
£78 0s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	81 4 10
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	97 0 11
	815 12 2
To THE HUSTON SCHOLARSHIP—	
Capital—£10,685 10s. 5d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	11,126 6 0
Revenue Investments—	
£1,320 15s. 11d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952	1,381 10 6
£525 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51	528 18 3
£700 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	705 5 0
£500 2½% National War Bonds, 1953-54	502 10 0
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	691 4 8
	14,935 14 11
Carried forward	54,819 13 1

Cr.	£ s. d.
By Government and other Securities, being total of Trust Funds invested as valued 31st December, 1944	76,514 16 9
By Cash at Bank on Current Account	300 4 4
By Cash at Bank on Deposit Account	3,942 3 5
Carried forward	80,817 4 6

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET OF TRUST FUNDS—continued

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
To C. W. HUNT BEQUEST—											
Capital—£1,767 19s. 4d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		1,674	0	11							
Revenue Investments—											
£25 10s. 6d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		88	10	9							
£260 18s. 9d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		271	14	0							
£110 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		112	1	3							
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	7	6							
£120 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		120	18	0							
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		50	5	0							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		72	10	8							
					2,640	8	1				
To OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP FUND—											
Capital—£1,330 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Debenture Stock		1,436	8	0							
£1,100 Great Western Railway 5% Consolidated Guaranteed Stock		1,457	10	0							
£147 Great Western Railway 5% Consolidated Preference Stock		176	8	0							
Revenue Investments—											
£1,445 15s. 4d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		1,505	8	1							
£70 13s. 2d. 3% Conversion Loan, 1943-45		70	18	6							
£221 17s. 6d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		553	3	9							
£41 18s. 6d. 4% Consolidated Stock, 1957		46	2	4							
£241 13s. 4d. London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Guaranteed Stock		254	19	2							
£350 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		356	11	3							
£40 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	7	6							
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		327	8	9							
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		125	12	6							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		174	3	5							
					6,835	1	3				
To MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND—											
Capital—£1,632 3½% Conversion Stock, 1961		1,729	18	5							
Revenue Investments—											
£31 10s. 3½% Conversion Stock, 1961		54	11	10							
£200 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		201	0	0							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		103	6	11							
					2,090	17	2				
To JAMES NEALE BURSARY FUND—											
Capital—£1,280 18s. 1d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		1,357	15	2							
Revenue Investments—											
£147 14s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		153	14	5							
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		101	17	6							
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		100	15	0							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		89	19	6							
					1,784	3	1				
A. N. PRENTICE BEQUEST FUND—											
Capital—£6,000 3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70		6,030	0	0							
Revenue Investments—											
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		50	5	0							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		364	8	5							
					6,444	13	5				
To POBIN MEMORIAL FUND—											
Capital—£1,070 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Preference Stock		679	9	0							
Revenue Investments—											
£127 17s. 7d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		133	3	0							
£28 8s. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		30	2	1							
£50 4½% Funding Loan, 1960-90		56	15	0							
£70 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		71	6	3							
£30 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		30	4	6							
£75 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		75	11	5							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		83	1	10							
					1,159	12	11				
To SAXON SNELL AND E. G. TURKINGTON BEQUEST—											
Capital—£983 17s. 6d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		712	1	8							
£311 16s. 2d. 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		314	2	11							
Revenue Investments—											
£404 15s. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		421	8	11							
£228 16s. 7d. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		242	11	2							
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1946-48		101	17	6							
£30 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		30	4	6							
£75 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		75	11	5							
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		25	2	6							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		56	15	9							
					1,979	16	2				
To TITE LEGACY FUND—											
Capital—£302 5s. 9d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		387	8	11							
Revenue Investments—											
£151 17s. 1d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		158	2	4							
£50 2½% National War Bonds, 1949-51		50	7	6							
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53		25	8	9							
£25 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		25	2	6							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		81	11	1							
					1,227	16	1				
To VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND—											
Capital—£1,636 18s. 3d. 3½% War Loan Stock, 1952		1,704	8	9							
Revenue Investments—											
£56 11s. 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		38	14	10							
£100 2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54		100	10	0							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account		291	9	8							
					2,135	3	8				
SAFERY, SONS & CO., Chartered Accountants.					£20,817	4	6				

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct, 26 March 1945 { J. D. HOSSACK [P.] } Com. Auditors.

Rough Estimate of Expenditure and Income of Ordinary Funds for the year ending 31 December 1945

	Expenditure	£	s.	d.		Income	£	s.	d.
1. Premises—					1. Subscriptions and Arrears		33,500	0	0
Total	15,572	10	0		2. Sale of Publications		920	0	0
2. Administration—					3. Examination Fees		7,880	0	0
Total	16,575	0	0		4. Interest on Life Membership Fund and Jarvis Investment		205	0	0
3. Publications—					5. Sundries		53	0	0
Journal (nil)									
Kalendar									
4. Library									
5. Travelling Expenses—									
Total	1,675	0	0						
6. General Meetings and Exhibitions—									
Total	670	0	0						
7. Examinations and Prizes—									
Total	970	0	0						
8. Contributions to Allied Societies									
9. Grants and Subscriptions									
Total	590	13	0						
10. Provisional Sums—									
Total	5,468	10	0						
11. Sundries									
Total	200	0	0						
Grand Total	£45,771	13	0						
					Deficit for the year		42,560	0	0
							3,211	13	0
							£45,771	13	0

(Exclusive of Entrance Fees, Tenants' Rents and Interest on Mortgage Redemption Investments.)

PRACTICE NOTES

EDITED BY CHARLES WOODWARD [A.]

The following notes are the first in the new series which Mr. Charles Woodward is editing for the JOURNAL, as announced in the last number. They will deal with all "professional practice" matters of interest to architects and will continue in every issue.

DEMOBILISATION

Architects and Surveyors (Release from Forces)

Answering a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour said that under the Government scheme for release from the Forces after the defeat of Germany, it will be open to the appropriate Government Department to apply for the release of architects and surveyors as individual specialists, provided they are shown to be necessary, and do not involve the reduction of those entitled to come out under Class A. (29 March 1945.) (1)

WAR DAMAGE

Value Payments and Sale of Property

If property is sold with the value payment remaining with the vendor, no notice need be given to the War Damage Commission. If, however, the sale includes an assignment of the value payment to the purchaser, the Commission's consent has to be obtained under section 23 of the War Damage Act 1943. (2)

Rebuilding W.D. Premises on another site

The War Damage Commission cannot make a cost of works payment for the rebuilding of war-damaged premises on another site. The Commission can only make a cost of works payment for the works executed in making good war damage to the damaged premises. The Commission have power to make a value payment instead of a cost of works payment if, for some reason, the war damage to the premises cannot be made good. (3)

Value Payments need not be invested in New Building

The Lord Chancellor stated in the House of Lords that no direction to the War Damage Commission had been given by the Treasury under section 20 of the War Damage Act 1943 to attach any condition to a value payment that the money when received must be invested in a new building. He indicated that this provision in the Act is likely to remain a completely dead letter. He gave an assurance that in any event the section would not be used with unfairness to the recipient, that is to say that it would not be used to compel him to spend money out of his own pocket, or, which is just as bad, to erect a wholly inadequate building on what may be a splendid site, merely because he gets a small value payment. (4)

The Lord Chancellor also gave an assurance that if under section 11 of the Act (power to increase value payments) an adjustment order is made, the operation of the order will be retrospective. (5)

Cost of Works Payment: Rebuilding on same site

The Lord Chancellor also said that as the Act stands a cost of works payment is a payment for rebuilding on the same site, but that the whole matter of giving a cost of works payment for rebuilding war-damaged premises on another site was under consideration and he hoped that a conclusion would be reached and announced without undue loss of time. (17 January 1945.) (6)

Cost of Temporary Works

The owner of a war-damaged property might claim from the War Damage Commission the proper cost of any temporary works reasonably executed to protect his building against deterioration before the Commission had decided that a value payment and not a cost of works payment was to be made. Damage by looting was not war damage and the Commission had no power to make any payment in respect of such damage. (7)

LAW CASES

Repairs after Notice to Avoid Disclaimer

Where, under the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act, 1939, a lessee has served a notice of disclaimer and the lessor has served a notice to avoid disclaimer, the lessor must repair the premises so that in the case of business premises they are "fit" for trading. The standard of fitness will vary with the locality of the premises and the nature of the goods dealt with. The premises have not got to be made as good as before the war damage, but made reasonably fit for

carrying on that particular business at that particular place. (*Littman v. Goorwitch, Ltd.* (1945) All England Law Reports. 24.) (8)

ABSTRACTS OF PUBLICATIONS

W.D. Practice Notes: Second Edition

The War Damage Commission have issued a second edition of Practice Notes in connection with the administration of Part I of the War Damage Act 1943, obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. The principal additional matters dealt with are as follows:—

The Treasury have authorised the Commission to treat as war damage demolition and clearance for public safety or convenience carried out by a local or public authority, and the conditions necessary to enable such work to rank as war damage are contained in paragraphs 11 to 15.

Paragraphs 17 to 27 deal with the determination of the "hereditament" or "unit" and in paragraph 26 it is stated that the Commission will treat farmhouses, farm cottages and essential agricultural buildings as developed hereditaments. There is an agreed schedule of "essential agricultural buildings."

The principles adopted by the Commission in respect of claims for temporary work will be found in paragraphs 28 and 29.

Paragraphs 30 to 53 deal in detail with the method of determining the kind of payment, i.e. cost of works or value payment, and the procedure following the determination of either "total loss" or "not total loss." It should be noted that estimates made for this purpose are all as at 31 March 1939. A Treasury Direction, however, enables the Commission to classify as "not total loss" any dwelling house built in 1914 or after, or any house built before 1914 which was structurally sound and reasonably equal in design, layout and amenity to a 1914 house, and so make a cost of works payment, provided that no injustice would be done to any person interested in the kind of payment.

Paragraphs 54 to 57 contain notes on Undeveloped Hereditaments. The method of assessment of "proper cost" is referred to in paragraphs 58 to 80, and in paragraph 61 the procedure for dealing with disputed claims is described.

Paragraphs 81 and 82 contain the tests which the Commission apply in determining whether the war damage has been made good by works which include alteration and additions.

Valuation of premises of a kind not normally the subject of sale in the open market and the Treasury Regulations in connection with the valuation are dealt with in paragraphs 85 to 94.

Applications to substitute a value payment for a cost of works payment and the procedure to be adopted will be found in paragraphs 99 to 107.

In paragraph 110 reference is made to the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1945. At present this is only a Draft Order as it has not yet been approved by Parliament. Until it is approved the 1933 Order remains in force.

Paragraph 113 contains a Treasury Direction that the Commission shall not make payments, for the present, in the absence of a licence or authorisation for works requiring such a licence or authorisation until the time when the works could have been lawfully executed.

The remaining paragraphs deal with the rights of owners of removable articles or buildings, Regulations as to notification of war damage, rules relating to appeals, land held for charitable (including ecclesiastical) purposes, public utility undertakings and references under the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) (Amendment) Act 1941.

The appendices contain the list of forms issued to the public by the Commission and the rules to be observed in references under the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) (Amendment) Act 1941. (9)

BUILDING REGULATION

Control of Civil Building

The £10 limit on building work has been extended as from 5 February last to areas outside the London Civil Defence Region. The areas are the counties of Essex, Kent and Surrey and parts of Sussex, Berk-

shire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire. Licences for work costing between £10 and £100 are issued by the local authority for the area. Licences for work costing more than £100 are issued by the Regional Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works, and where the application concerns houses or flats it is referred to the local authority for a certificate of essentiality before the Ministry consider the granting of a licence. The certificate can be applied for by the owner's architect and sent to the Ministry with the application for the licence.

The Minister of Health has announced in the House of Commons that as from 1 May next the £10 limit is to apply to the whole country, and will apply to all building work. The Minister said that with regard to contracts already entered into, the matter would be dealt with by the Minister of Works.

The Orders affecting Civil Building are :—

The control of Building Operations (No. 2) Order (S.R. & O. 1944 No. 112).

The control of Building Operations (No. 3) Order (S.R. & O. 1945 No. 105).

The control of Building Operations (No. 4) Order (S.R. & O. 1945 No. 140). Price 1d. each.

Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations (S.R. & O. 1941 No. 1596). Price 3d. (10)

Payment for the Additional Use of a Party Wall in London

The basis of payment for the additional use of a party wall has been altered by section 56 (6) of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939, and the opinion published in the JOURNAL prior to the Act no longer holds good.

Payment for additional use, unless otherwise agreed between the building and adjoining owners or provided in the award, is now based on the cost of labour and materials prevailing at the time when that use is made. (11)

Building Materials Control

The Minister of Works has issued a Paper B.M.S.C./158 indicating some relaxation of the restrictions on the use of certain materials. The restrictions on lead and on zinc for roofing are withdrawn. The Paper is dated 8 February 1945. (12)

Codes of Practice

The following Code has been issued by the Codes of Practice Committee for Civil Engineering, Public Works and Building. Code of Functional Requirements of Buildings, Chapter V, Loading, C.P.4, 1944. (Price 2s. post free. Obtainable from British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.) (13)

Regulations for School Design

Part 2 of the Education Act 1944 comes into operation on 1 April; this part includes Section 10 under which regulations are made pre-

scribing standards for school premises. Draft regulations and a memorandum on them have been issued by the Ministry. These were noticed in the JOURNAL in February 1945. (14)

FEES

R.I.B.A. Scales of Fees

In addition to the R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges the following scales have been approved by the R.I.B.A. Members are advised that copies can be obtained free from the R.I.B.A.

Fees for State-aided Housing Schemes; dated 16 May 1944 (JOURNAL, June 1944).

Fees for State-aided Multi-storey Flats; dated 17 May 1944. (JOURNAL, June 1944).

Fees for the siting of Emergency Factory-made Houses; dated 17 October 1944. (JOURNAL, December 1944).

Fees for the emergency conversion of Dwelling-houses into Flats by local authorities; dated 2 May 1944. (JOURNAL, May 1944).

Fees for Hostels, War Office Camps, and similar schemes of a standard type with repetition of units for the Ministry of Works.

Fees for Architects employed on War Department work.

Fees for Architects employed on work for the Territorial Army.

Fees for temporary extensions to Hospital Buildings for the Ministry of Works.

Scales for War Damage

Fees for the assessment and agreement of value claims.

Fees for the assessment of cost of works claims.

(These fees are sanctioned by the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and are adopted by the R.I.B.A.)

Fees payable by the War Damage Commission in respect of the making good of War Damage. (JOURNAL, April 1942).

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution have drawn up a scale of fees in connection with requisitioned property for preparing a schedule of condition, compensation, assessment of damage, and checking and supervision of structural alterations. Copies of the scale are obtainable at the R.I.B.A.

For the design and construction of bridges, roads and ancillary engineering works there is a form of Agreement between the Ministry of War Transport and an architect. The Agreement includes the scale of fees payable by the Ministry. Copies of the Agreement are obtainable at the R.I.B.A.

In connection with bridge design members are referred to the Ministry of War Transport's Memorandum on Bridge Design (H.M.S.O. No. 577, price 1s.) (15)



Terrace view of the Woronzow Palace at Yalta by Edward Blore

HOUSING PRODUCTION

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE R.I.B.A.

The Committee was appointed by the Conference on Housing Production at its first meeting on 31 January 1945 "to examine the question of housing production in detail" and the following members were appointed to serve:—

Mr. T. C. Howitt [F].
Mr. C. H. James, A.R.A. [F].
Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [F], M.T.P.I.
Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F], M.T.P.I.
Mr. R. A. H. Livett, O.B.E. [A].
Mr. S. C. Ramsey [F].

Mr. Livett was unfortunately unable to attend any meetings of the Committee.

Professor W. G. Holford, B.Arch [A.] and Miss J. G. Ledeboer [A.] attended in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey was appointed Chairman of the Committee, which has met on three occasions.

Much of the evidence received was of a confidential nature as regards the identity of the various witnesses, but the findings on this evidence are the responsibility of the Committee.

MATERIALS

The Committee has received the following evidence regarding materials:—

Timber

The main countries supplying timber before the war were Russia, Poland, Sweden, Finland and Canada, with a certain amount from the United States. It is understood that very little timber can be expected from Canada and the United States as they have large housing programmes of their own. Finland and Poland have been devastated by war and Russia also has a very large problem, including the official programme of building twenty-six million houses, the majority of which will be of timber.

It will, therefore, be wise to make preparations on the basis of a minimum use of timber in post-war housing.*

Bricks

The pre-war capacity of the industry was approximately 7,500 to 8,000 million bricks per annum. The existing stock of bricks is approximately 1,000 million, and it will be necessary to clear brickyards before this stock can be increased without additional expense.

The brick industry is in three classes, each responsible before the war for approximately the same quantity of output. These are the mechanised brickworks which it is estimated can resume production within three months of the end of the European war; large brickworks which could probably resume production within six months; and small brickworks which would require twelve months before resuming production.

As soon as labour becomes available, therefore, it is anticipated that there will be little difficulty regarding brick production. It should be noted, however, that conditions have not made it previously an attractive industry to the worker, and if a state of full employment continues it is doubtful if it would return to normal production for some little time.

Estimates suggest that 18,000 bricks are required for the average house or 15,000 per dwelling, including flats. The existing stock would, therefore, give between 50,000 and 60,000 houses if the bricks were used for no other purpose.

With the estimated first-year production of the mechanised brickworks, a total of approximately 150,000 houses could be anticipated.

The use of clay blocks cannot be regarded as likely to assist materially, but generally speaking, it can be taken that house production in the first years after the war will not be hampered in any way by the supply of bricks.

Cement

No difficulty is likely to be experienced with cement or with metal for reinforcement.

Plaster Boards

The production of plaster boarding was just developing before the war, when the optimum production was $6\frac{1}{2}$ million ft. per week.

Approximately 800 ft. of plaster boarding is required for the ceilings of an average house.

There is much less production of other forms of boarding.

Roofing Tiles

No difficulty is anticipated with tiles, although clay tiles will probably take longer to get into production.

Asphalt Roofing

Roofing Felt

Sanitary Fittings

Cookers

Plumbing Units

Pipes and Taps

Structural Steel

No difficulty is anticipated.

Baths

Grates

Some difficulty is probable in the early stages. An order for 150,000 Kitchen-Bathroom units has been placed, but production will not commence until June 1945.

Windows

It is thought that, if no timber is available and steel is not required for other housing purposes, sufficient steel windows for 100,000 houses can be produced in the first twelve months after the war.

Linoleum

There are no existing stocks of linoleum.

Aluminium

Research is now being conducted into the possibility of absorbing the aluminium industry in house production for doors, windows, etc. Little definite is known about the prospects, however, and the use of aluminium might prove expensive.

LABOUR

The Committee has received the following evidence regarding labour:—

A total of 1,362,000 persons were employed in the building and civil engineering industries before the war—

1,008,000 on building.

*In reply to this section of the report the Timber Development Association have published a statement that the R.I.B.A. Committee has underestimated the amount of timber likely to be available in the immediate post-war years. The T.D.A. state that the Ministry of Supply have contracted with Canada for the supply of "considerable quantities" of timber during the next two years and also that supplies can be expected from the United States, Finland, Sweden and Brazil.

354,000 on civil engineering or public works contracting.

The Committee is not able to publish the figures of persons employed in the building industry in 1944, and the anticipated total at the end of the European war, as this information is confidential. It is understood, however, that at the end of the first year after the war the total is expected to rise to 800,000.

The work of the industry is divided into four sections: (1) maintenance (which represented one-third of the industry before the war), (2) war damage, (3) housing, (4) other forms of new construction.

Annual expenditure on housing maintenance before the war was £10 million a year.

But if only £10 per house were spent on maintenance, this would represent a total annual expenditure of £130 million.

The percentage of traditional craftsmen employed in the different sections of work referred to above is as follows:—

Maintenance: craftsmen, 58 per cent.; labourers, 42 per cent.

War Damage: craftsmen, 50 per cent.; labourers, 50 per cent.

Housing: craftsmen, 52 per cent.; labourers, 48 per cent.

Other forms of new construction: craftsmen, 45 per cent.; labourers, 55 per cent.

It is estimated that one craftsman with the necessary attendant labour could build one and two-thirds houses per year.

The Committee is informed that:—

If the labour figure for maintenance is held at 350,000, it is anticipated that 100,000 houses will be built and building at the end of the first year after the war. At the end of the second year it is anticipated that 200,000 houses will be completed.

ORGANISATION

The Committee are of the opinion that one of the difficulties in the way of adequate house production is the number of Ministries involved and the consequent overlapping of responsibilities. They, therefore, suggest the establishment of a Housing Council with Regional Housing Councils to cover different areas of the country.

The aim of the Council and Regional Housing Councils should be the maximum of direction and the minimum of control compatible with results. Each region should have one Housing Commissioner who should be an administrator and not a technician with a clerical and technical staff under him. Each Regional Housing Council would consist of representatives of local and county authorities with representatives of the regional bodies of architects, builders and operatives. Their duties would be to estimate the number and disposition of the houses; the availability of labour and materials; to watch progress and to decide questions of regional policy and to decide the machinery to be employed. Their fundamental duty would be to produce the right kind of houses in the right places as quickly as possible. The Housing Commissioner would not be a member of the Council but would attend all meetings. His job would be the executive responsibility of producing the houses under the main direction of the Council and he would have to be allowed as free a hand as possible. One of the existing Ministers should be responsible to Parliament for all housing policy, and his duty would be to co-ordinate the diverse activities which are at present carried out by several Ministries. His Council would receive regular reports from the Regional Councils and would advise on the appropriate action. They would determine general standards, leaving the Councils to adapt these to local conditions. There would be a small technical and clerical staff attached to the Ministry for executive purposes as well as officers from the three Ministries seconded to him. On all questions of emergency of which he must be the judge, the Minister would have to exercise his authority. The paramount consideration in the early days

It had previously been maintained in the building industry that a period of two and half years is required to train a bricklayer. It has recently been suggested that this could be reduced to twenty months, after the first four of which the trainee would be capable of non-precision work. Country and speculative builders estimate, however, to train bricklayers in six weeks to three months.

The Committee are of opinion that:—

Precision workers are not required for the building of small houses, with the exception of foremen and plumbers.

The prefabrication of standard and standardised units is essential.

Prefabricated plumbing units are desirable.

Any lack of delivery of materials on the site inevitably means delay in production and rising costs.

must be speed, and standards must be determined with this consideration in mind; not what is ideally the best but what is the best possible under the conditions obtaining.

The Regional Councils would not be concerned with purely financial matters such as loans but solely with the problem of production.

The Committee are also of the opinion that in the distribution of labour and materials to the building industry there must be room for allocation to areas which by reason of extensive war damage or special needs were unable to function effectively without outside aid.

One of the principal difficulties in the way of proper planning is the delay caused by legal operations in the compulsory acquisition of land. Although expedited procedure is now available in the case of areas of war damage which will be of primary importance in the post-war years, the difficulties of the acquisition of land in general will remain. Additional legal powers are needed, for example, to enable local authorities and private developers and authorised associations, jointly to obtain by compulsory purchase, and subsequently to develop, housing sites outside the boundaries of the local authority concerned.

At present it is necessary for a private builder or owner to get sanction from no less than seven Ministries. If this procedure is adopted after the war it can only result in chaos, with disastrous effects on any building programme.

The Committee hope that one of the advantages to be gained by the establishment of Regional Councils will be to render it necessary for one application only to be made in connection with all new construction. In addition to the building of new houses undertaken by the local authorities and by private enterprise, it would perhaps be possible, in special cases where a large amount of shelter was required in a short time, for additional work to be undertaken by architects and builders under the aegis of the Regional Councils.

The Committee are further of the opinion that the difficulties of the provision of housing have not been explained to the public in the same way as the difficulties relating to food and clothing.

ECONOMICS

If cheap housing is to be provided on an ever-increasing scale, until a stabilised annual output is assured, certain basic facts must be recognised.

The problem is not unlike that of the provision of munitions—

1. Organisation of the production centres of the necessary materials either basic or prefabricated.
2. The recruitment and training of an adequate labour supply of the particular type required for the specific problems.

If the organisation of the supply of materials and labour is on the right lines the output of traditional houses will be in an ever-increasing ratio.

But materials must always be in advance of labour.

An analysis of the rapidly spiralling prices of houses from 1919 to 1921, when the peak was reached, shows that one of the main causes of this increase (on an average from £750 to £1,000 in urban and suburban areas and from £860 to £1,250 in rural areas for similar houses which cost £350 and £360 in 1914) was the uncertain and unequal distribution of materials. The evidence before the Committee was to the effect that in many jobs men were kept idle because of the non-delivery of materials.

One consequence was that the next time a builder tendered for a local authority job he increased his price.

Another cause was the fact that most of the housing in the early years was carried out through the machinery of the local

authorities, whose responsibility was limited to the amount obtained through a penny rate, the difference being found by the Government.

In effect there was only one purchaser (or consumer) of houses, and although building firms ostensibly competed with each other, as the basic conditions were the same there was in the result no real competition.

Experience is part of the national wealth and "experience" is the commodity which all governments tend to waste.

A case in point is the reliance on prefabricated houses as a major solution of the problem; and here a broad distinction must be drawn between the complete prefabrication of the house on factory lines, leaving the minimum of assembly of the parts on the site, and the prefabrication of the component parts.

Prefabrication of component parts such as doors, windows, fireplaces, sanitary units, represented approximately 40 per cent. of the 1937-1939 house.

This process should be developed and encouraged as much as possible and with a minimum of standard types of units.

Prefabrication of the complete house should also be proceeded with as an auxiliary help to production, but it must be remembered that any system of prefabrication must stand the test of time, which is the only test which can be entirely conclusive, and a quantitative programme can only be satisfactorily built up as experience shall determine.

Out of the number of prefabricated systems that were tried during the years between the two wars there are a small number that could be reasonably followed in principle.

After the last war there were cases where prefabricated houses were produced at a cost of £750 when the traditional house was costing £1,000. But the prefabricated house remained at £700 to £750 when the comparable type spiralled down to £600 and ultimately to £400-£450. There are some objections to this type of construction from the economic angle; the unusual construction antagonises traditional labour, and the rigidity of the framework, or containing walls of the house, limits production, if it is to be economical, to a few prescribed types.

Costing is a very important element in production. For example, if there are ten doors to a house and 2s. can be saved on each door, this is a saving of £1 per house, or £4,000,000 on the Government's ten-year programme. This argument applies to the design and production of all component parts. Unpopularity of type is also an expensive element in house production, as this means the rejection of types on which experience has been gained.

Quick, and therefore economic building, depends to a large extent on the operatives gaining experience and thence speed on definite types; but there must be reasonable variety.

An economic factor perhaps not sufficiently recognised is the relation of the building programme to the regional disposition of the building trade.

There are some 83,000 separate firms in this country at the present time. Many of them only consist of one man firms—chiefly engaged on repairs and decoration—and depending on any enlarged capacity of output on casual recruitment.

At the other end of the scale are a comparatively few firms normally employing 500 or more operatives.

It can be assumed that there are some 25,000 firms which can deal with house production. The regional disposition of these firms is all-important in any plan for production. The reason being that as men in the building trade are released from the forces they will gravitate for the most part to their home towns, or villages, and offer themselves to their old firms.

Generally speaking, the numbers of these men will be in proportion to the sizes of the localities in which their homes are situated. Any deviations from these conditions will require special consideration.

The most difficult problem of all for the supply of labour is the new town. Next in degree of difficulty is the town which undergoes, for various reasons, undue rapidity of growth, or the town which has suffered extensive damage through enemy action.

The problem of the supply of materials also has some relation to the regional centres of production of such materials. Where good and reasonably cheap materials are to be found regionally they may prove more economical than those that have to be transported over long distances. With the release of army lorries and trucks on the cessation of hostilities, there should be a reasonably adequate supply, but tyres may be a difficulty.

Another extremely important factor in house-production is site organisation.

Opinion differs as to the most economical unit for house production considered in terms of the number of operatives for one operation; but the evidence appears to indicate that a figure of about 200 is the generally agreed optimum.

Beyond this figure directional and overhead charges tend to increase out of proportion to the result.

Houses built in very small numbers will always be more expensive in proportion.

If private enterprise is to be utilised, and it is difficult to see how the housing problem can be solved in reasonable time without such utilisation, there must be some financial "bridge" between the stabilised prices likely to ensue after the difficulties of the first two years have been overcome.

From the evidence submitted it would appear that as far as house production is concerned, this stabilised price, which it may be assumed will obtain for, say, a period of ten years with slight variations, appears to be about 50 per cent. above prices ruling in 1939.

Any difference therefore between this "stabilised" price (which should be reviewed from time to time) and the actual cost of houses in the early years of production must be overcome by some form of subsidy.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee realise that the supply of materials and the availability of labour and organisation are so much part of economics that the report must be considered as a whole, although for the sake of convenience the various aspects have been summarised under the different headings.

The specific findings of the Committee are:—

1. (a) From the evidence given it would appear to the Committee that with proper organisation and with the adequate release of labour there should be sufficient supplies of well-ried materials, with the probable exception of timber, to meet the requirements of a building programme of approximately 200,000 completed houses in two years after the European war. This also applies to fittings and the majority of component parts.

(b) It must, however, be realised that this programme will be one of increasing output from small beginnings at the initiation to a maximum at the end of the second year.

(c) There was evidence before the Committee that there had been little or no forward buying of timber either on the part of the Government or private individuals. It may be that this is impossible and that there will be only a very small amount of timber available; but if forward buying is possible the Committee consider it should be treated as a matter of extreme urgency.

(d) If the fact has to be accepted that very little or no timber will be available during the first two years, then the only alternative in the opinion of the Committee is concrete, either solid or in the form of pre-cast beams, rafters, etc.

(e) As regards the finishings, provision in the case of floors could be made in the design for the laying of wood block flooring at a later date. It would also be possible to provide alternative materials for the construction of pitched roofs, such as steel trusses.

(f) It appears to the Committee that there may be a shortage of clay tiles, both hand- and machine-made, but from the evidence it appeared that there should be an adequate supply of cement and asbestos tiles under favourable conditions.

(g) The evidence also appeared to indicate that there might be a shortage of baths and possibly other light castings. If this is so, it might mean that for a time houses would have to be built without baths, which would have to be added afterwards.

2. (a) The Committee place considerable importance on the differentiation between precision workers and labour sufficiently trained to deal with house production under adequate supervision. In the Government scheme in which 20 months is given as the time for the complete training of an apprentice, it is stated that he should be available for work of a less skilful character at the end of four months. In other words, the Committee draw clear distinction between labour capable of simple tasks such as the building of small houses and what might be called precision or fully trained labour able to deal with larger and more complex buildings. This would apply to such trades as bricklaying, plastering, concreting, etc.

(b) There is one trade, however, which even in a small house is of a precision nature, viz., plumbing, and every encouragement should be given to the prefabrication of plumbing and hot water units. Evidence from one firm of well-known heating and sanitary engineers states that they are turning out 300 such units per week and are in a position to increase this output considerably.

(c) Other questions affecting labour have been dealt with in the body of the report.

3. The Committee welcomed the Minister of Works statement that the policy of providing temporary housing has, in the main, been abandoned, and that the emphasis is to be placed on houses of a permanent character. The Committee are of the opinion that the Government would be wise to rely for the bulk of its permanent housing on those built of well-tried materials, concrete and reinforced concrete being included in this category.

4. The Committee regard prefabrication as a long-term policy which will supplement and possibly in the course of time take the place of well-tried methods of building. All new construction, whether of houses, ships or motor-cars, has to be submitted to the test of time. Elements of weakness in otherwise satisfactory systems can be corrected.

5. The Committee are of the opinion that it is essential to employ both municipal and private enterprise if the solution of the housing problem is to be speedy and economical.

6. The Committee understand that there is sufficient land already cleared under town planning procedure distributed throughout the country for at least 250,000 houses; and they are of the opinion that, if properly administered, planning could proceed *pari passu* with the speediest production of housing that is possible of attainment. They are of the opinion that with proper direction from the Government a reasonably high standard of architectural values is possible. From evidence submitted it would appear that where private enterprise works with architectural advice it will produce a higher standard of design than local authorities working without such advice.

THE CONVERSION OF SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES INTO FLATS

A MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE HOUSING COMMITTEE AND SENT TO SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON THE CONVERSION OF EXISTING HOUSES

There must be no confusion between two distinct aspects of this question. On the one hand there is the work of temporary conversion desired by the Government to alleviate general house shortage due to loss by enemy action and arrears caused by suspension of building work. This is sanctioned in Circular 2871 which authorises local authorities to requisition empty properties for this purpose and which visualises or infers ultimate reinstatement upon derequisitioning.

On the other hand there is the normal permanent conversion of single family houses into flats and maisonettes such as can be regarded as self-contained family lettings by reason of the accommodation, sanitary conveniences, equipment, etc., comprised in the letting. This is a process to be examined very carefully by the Town Planning authority in those areas zoned for single family dwelling houses. This is the highest form of zoning and for that reason to be protected from that form of exploitation which takes the form of the permanent cutting up of fine old houses and rooms into flatlets for single people and childless couples instead of dividing them up into large family flats which is the next stage below the single family house standard appropriate to the locality.

Conversion of either type should have greatest possible regard to the residential amenities of the neighbourhood and to the need and opportunities for family occupation. Moreover, not all property is suitable for conversion even at considerable expense, but

temporary conversion cannot be regarded as economically and socially satisfactory, and its ultimate reinstatement or re-conversion into a satisfactory permanent form is to be regarded as extremely problematical.

Many of our large cities and London in particular have inherited from the last century considerable areas of large and unsatisfactory single family dwelling houses for which there is likely to be little future demand as such, owing to the radical change in middle-class domestic economy. Many are standing empty and, other than standing derelict, their only future is either conversion into flats or maisonettes, or multiple occupation.

Unfortunately there is at the moment no effective control over multiple occupation and in view of the deteriorated residential conditions that are bound to ensue in certain areas in the immediate post-war years it is desirable that urgent measures be taken to forestall such conditions by the immediate conversion of available empty properties.

The alternative which presents itself is that these large houses will be let off in rooms at excessive density occupations with no privacy, no adequate means of escape in case of fire, the sharing by all the occupants of cooking and sanitary facilities, and with all the difficulties of drying clothes, maintenance of fronts and stairways, collection and removal of garbage, together with all the social problems attendant upon such conditions.

In connection with any proposals to convert, many fundamental problems present themselves and must first be solved if the social conscience is to be satisfied during the next ten years or until such time as the housing shortage is largely overcome.

Town Planning authorities will doubtless take the necessary steps to see that conversions do not conflict with first period redevelopment and reconstruction schemes, and to safeguard against excessive densities. Care must also be taken to see that these operations do not stultify the later redevelopment of blighted areas.

Due regard must be had to reasonable building and public health bye-law requirements in respect of adequate sanitary conveniences, ventilation, fire precautions, structural stability, avoidance of underground rooms for sleeping purposes, provision of pantries, baths, w.c.s, cooking, heating and hot water appliances, avoidance of bedrooms opening off living rooms and w.c.s opening off habitable rooms and stability generally.

Suitable relaxations should be available to meet reasonable cases, but at the same time it is felt that in respect of the class of property exempted from bye-laws by the Rent Restrictions Acts the bye-laws should be strengthened to allow of enforcement of some of the minima requirements necessary to reasonable living conditions. A committee is now sitting dealing with the general position under these acts and the report is awaited.

The above precautions would have the effect of improving the residential conditions and safeguarding them against serious deterioration, but is likely to be costly and may even have the effect of reducing the net housing accommodation. The Ministry has authorised expenditure up to £400 per flat, but there are many owners who would be financially incapable of meeting this expenditure on their own account even if they were willing to do it.

It has been suggested as an extension to operations under 2,871 that local authorities might be empowered compulsorily or by negotiation to acquire or take over leases of property suitable for conversion in order to carry out permanent conversion, or to assist owners to carry out the works on condition that reasonable rents were charged. This would necessitate fresh legislation and would be tantamount to requisitioning. In view of the Government's decision not to requisition for temporary factory-made

houses, there would be some difficulty in promoting the suggested legislation, especially as it may be necessary to require a subsidy to meet the almost inevitable financial deficit likely to ensue from these operations, and to encourage owners to agree to or undertake the work.

Another important factor in the situation may be the availability of resources and materials. It may be generally agreed that works of conversion require a larger proportion of skilled labour and supervision than do works of straightforward new and largely repetitive house construction. The conversion of existing properties cannot be held to increase materially the amount of housing accommodation and having regard to the most profitable return on the man hours expended, it may be that the Government would prefer to see available building resources devoted to the creation of new and additional housing accommodation rather than to works that would have the effect of reducing the net addition to new accommodation.

Whilst one would like to see the evil of multiple occupation eradicated from those areas where, in the absence of effective measures, it is likely to be the prevalent form of occupation and the cause of serious discontent, this would depend on the prior availability of sufficient number of empty properties to enable a system of decanting to be undertaken, coupled with powers to decant from occupied to converted properties. The loss of rental, the expense and the disturbance would not recommend itself to owners benefiting from multiple occupation conditions, and, moreover, it would be extremely difficult to draw a satisfactory line of demarcation between the reasonable and undesirable degrees of multiple occupation.

The general conclusions would appear to be that all empty property suitable for conversion should now be converted without delay; that the conversion should preferably be permanent and for family occupation; that as far as possible the full building bye-law and public health bye-law standards be observed; that the lettings should be self-contained and properly equipped; that reasonable rentals are safeguarded; that a programme of conversion should not be allowed to conflict with Town Planning provisions; and that financial assistance or other inducements be provided to attract the co-operation of the owners.

ARCHITECTS AND THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAMME

Summary of an Address to the Council of the R.I.B.A.

BY THE RT. HON. R. A. BUTLER, THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

On February 13 1945

I come before you to-day, not only as a client who desires to obtain your services in designing and fashioning schools, but also as a Fairy Godfather who should be in a position to put a great deal of work your way.

There is no doubt that the new Education Act provides an infinite range of different types of building. He who is interested in structures composed almost entirely of glass may have his fill of satisfaction with the erection of Nursery Schools. He, on the other hand, who has the community spirit will find that the Ministry of Education is now responsible for the encouragement and development of Community Centres throughout the country.

Perhaps the most important building with which to proceed, immediately building labour and materials are available, is the Senior School. Without the reorganisation of schools into Senior and Junior Departments provision for free secondary education for all, which is one of the features of the Act, will be a misnomer.

Those of you who are ambitious may well contemplate the erection of a huge new Technical College such as we have seen erected, before the war under the Essex Authority at Walthamstow. These are the great battleships of the educational fleet equipped with every modern appliance.

When I think of the range of school buildings required by the Act, I cannot help thinking that we shall have to "double up" in many instances, perhaps more than some people at present imagine. The Cambridge Village Colleges, for example, make provision for adult rooms to be attached to those classrooms and halls designed primarily for school accommodation. I do not say that we should proceed everywhere on the basis of the Cambridge Village College. It may well be for some years to come that the Senior School or general Secondary School of the neighbourhood will have to provide in its hall a centre for the social life of the district.

This, I think, is very desirable since education and its equipment would then be taking the same sort of position in modern society as the Church building did in early English history. Let us hope that you will put into the erection of our schools that same lavish profusion of care, and attention to detail, which characterised the first Church architects. There are different views as to how long this great building programme will take to arrange. Speaking after the Great Fire of London, Sir John Reresby used these words :—

"The dreadful effects of the fire were not so strange as the rebuilding of this great city, which by reason of the King's and Parliament's care, and the great wealth and opulence of the city itself, was rebuilt most stately with brick (the greatest part being before nothing but lath and lime) in four or five years' time."

I cannot feel that it will be possible to achieve our programme in its totality in anything less than a generation.

I have been asked during my visit here whether it is our intention that much of the building of schools and colleges should be on standardised lines. I would sum up my view as follows. I think it will be important to be ready with standardised units, that is if we want to add a classroom to a school I think it would be desirable to have standardised materials and designs, which will enable a classroom or service room of one sort or another to be added quickly. I do not think, however, that it would be at all pleasant to think that all schools externally looked exactly the same. I trust, therefore, that your ingenuity will be applied to creating a diversity of elevation and plan beyond the beauty of which the ugly reality of certain elements of standardisation may be safely concealed.

It would certainly not correspond with my desire to see the schools the centre of social life of the district, were the schools to be easily recognisable all over the country as barracks exactly similar one with the other. We have surely had sufficient of these monstrosities of Victorian construction tier upon tier without the grace or romance of a wedding cake.

I have also been asked how the official members of your Associa-

tion, who serve Local Authorities, are likely to be able to work in with those who pursue what is supposed to be rather out of fashion at the moment, at any rate from the health plan, namely, private practice. I feel quite certain that a combination of private and public activities is quite essential. I should expect private panels of architects to exist in different parts of the country, able themselves to supplement the work being done by their official brethren who serve this or that L.E.A.

I should like to thank you very much for the co-operation which has been afforded to me by your Association. I appreciate the assistance given to the Committee which I appointed in March 1943 to investigate the standard of construction for schools. They were assisted by Professor Newton, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Dennis Clarke-Hall. I also have been very glad to authorise the publication, through the Stationery Office, of Mr. Martin Briggs' pamphlet "The Training of the Architect." This was originally written as a memorandum for submission to a special committee on architectural education.

Talking of architectural education, I should like to congratulate you upon your record in this field. It is our intention to encourage through the Further Education and Training Scheme grants to intending architectural candidates. So far numbers of these candidates compare very well with any other branch of activity and the number is only exceeded by awards given for Engineering and Medicine.

I have only to thank you for your very kind hospitality to-day and to say that it is most important in the coming months and years that we should work together. How fortunate you are to have the task of rebuilding, after the great destruction of edifice and hope which has been created by the war; and how much I shall look forward to the help you can give us. When I go on my tours of the country I find the greatest pride taken in educational buildings. Very often it is not the education which we talk about, but the building. The surroundings in which the children work are very often more praised than what is taught to the children. In fact at this stage in our development we find that a building is education and that is why I am here to-day.

Correspondence

CORRECTIONS TO RECENT GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

Ministry of Works,
Lambeth Bridge House,
London, S.E.1.

DEAR SIR,—Would you very kindly give publicity to two corrections in *Housing Manual 1944: Technical Appendices*.

The first concerns the thickness of window glass. As first printed, the specification on page 40 recommended 18 oz. clear sheet glass. As this weight of glass would be insufficient for large panes, it has now been decided only to recommend that glass should conform to British Standard No. 952.

The second correction concerns retarded hemi-hydrate plaster. In the table on page 42 it is erroneously stated that retarded hemi-hydrate plaster is not suitable for use on metal lathing. A specially prepared form suitable for use on metal lathing is on the market. Alternatively the addition of 5 per cent. by weight of hydrated lime enables ordinary retarded hemi-hydrate plaster to be used on metal lathing.

At the same time would you also give publicity to a correction in *Post-War Building Studies, No. 16, Business Buildings*. On page 70 (paragraph 7, 4, 21) the following sentence occurs: "A lime-plaster skin on plasterboard can give a satisfactory ceiling finish." This sentence is being withdrawn from future reprints as it is incorrect. Lime plaster does not bond to plasterboard, nor does gypsum plaster if lime is mixed with it.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. MOBERLY.

B.S. HANDBOOK, No. 3

Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

21.3.45.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—In Mr. W. A. Forsyth's appreciative and critical review of this publication some points are raised by him which should in my opinion be dealt with to avoid misunderstanding.

He notes the omission of broken brick in concrete aggregates. Broken brick as an aggregate is omitted for the reason that no means of testing to ensure quality (which may be very variable) has yet been devised.

The composition of mortars is a matter for a Code of Practice rather than for a British Standard.

Double hung sash windows were covered by B.S. 644 dated 1935, but in the preparation of the revised edition of 644, casement windows had formed Part 1 which is now issued, and Part 2 is to cover double hung sash windows. This, however, has not yet been prepared as there are a number of new developments which are likely to have a considerable effect on the design of these components.

Framed, ledged and braced doors are omitted from the Standard as they are less economical in timber, more liable to movement and frequently more costly in maintenance than panel doors. Muntins are omitted on panel doors for economy in timber and simplification of manufacture.

The reduction of the outlet of the chimney pots for 9 in. by 9 in. flues to 6 in. diameter is based upon research in which it has been found essential to restrict the outlet to cause increased speed of flow of the flue gases at the point of contact with the outside air.

In conclusion, it is doubtful whether the "page" index, as Mr. Forsyth suggests, would help the user greatly; those who have used the British Standard Year Book (similar to the Handbook but not

confined to Building only) for reference purposes, have found that quicker reference may be made to the number of the Standard rather than to the "page."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
SYDNEY TATCHELL,
Chairman, M.O.W. Standards Committee.

"NATURAL" SCALES

The Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

52 Heston Road,
Hounslow, Middlesex.

6 March 1945.

SIR, I think the majority of British architects shun the use of at least eight of the twenty-one scales listed by Mr. Graham Dawbarn in his letter published in the February issue of the JOURNAL. However, it is difficult to perceive the justification of Mr. Dawbarn's plea for the use of what he calls "natural" scales, by which I understand him to mean some proportion to full-size.

Why does Mr. Dawbarn consider the proportion 1/10 more natural than 1/12? That which is "natural" is also that to which we have been accustomed by our early training and subsequent usage. The majority of English architects think in terms, e.g. of 1/16 in. = 1 ft. 0 in., and 1/8 in. = 1 ft. 0 in. and not 1/192 and 1/96. No more would they think in terms of the proposed replacements of 1/200 and 1/100 for these scales.

Personally, I would have to convert 1/96 to 1/8 in. = 1 ft. 0 in. in my mind before embarking upon sketch plans of this scale, which, by reason of long use, many of us are able to draw freehand fairly accurately without the use of a prepared scale.

To have to convert 1/100 to 1/8 in. = 1 ft. 0 in. or its equivalent of 3/25 in. = 1 ft. 0 in. would just wreck me, I would still think in terms of customary inches to feet, or inches to miles, and not in terms of so many times smaller or larger than full-size (or Mr. Dawbarn's "natural").

I would hesitate to ask a building tradesman, who has invariably lived with a 2 ft. rule in his pocket, to construct a detail on the works from a 1/25 plan. I think he would infinitely prefer it to a scale of 1/24 or 1/8 in. = 1 ft. 0 in.

Mr. Dawbarn's further plea that a "universal plan-language is instantly established," fails when he also states that a scale of a proportional fraction "can instantly be related both to feet and metres as well as to any other sub-division of space in local use." He thereby admits the probability that conversions to local terms would be necessary, although, with the exception of countries using the metric system, such conversions would differ considerably from those in popular use and would not, therefore, be "instantly" convertible.

In seeking international uniformity, I think Mr. Dawbarn is labouring upon a very minor detail of one profession of one nation. It is essential to obtain first an international language in which similar terms of all aspects of "civilised" life could be embodied, thereby obtaining ultimately a situation (we hope) in which architects of all nations could wield their uniform scales in permanent peace. Meanwhile, however, that is not the international situation—which brings me to another aspect of Mr. Dawbarn's letter, where he states that the new scales idea "could be put into effect without delay"—won't this be a little troublesome to architects, quantity surveyors, students and all building tradesmen who will be returning after the war? Won't they have enough to think about in re-establishing themselves in the post-war building world, harried by the great outside army of self-appointed advisory cranks, further controls perhaps of the manner in which they shall sharpen their post-war pencils and tools, without upsetting their established sense of scales?

After all, as an Empire, we haven't done so badly on inches and feet! and now, for reconstruction "in Britain," we want the buildings speedily erected by British labour, designed and supervised by British architects, who understand a 2 ft. rule and who will be contented to use the scales affectionately known as 1/16 in., 1/8 in., 1/4 in., etc., at least for the next twenty years.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER E. CROSS,
Lt.-Col. R.E. [F.].

25 Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

14.3.45.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—In furtherance of Mr. Dawbarn's plea for the use of "Natural" Scales.

I would like to mention that for an experiment I had made a 2 ft. boxwood composite scale having on it the "Natural" equivalents of 1/16 in., 1/8 in. and 1/4 in. scales—the usual architectural type. The

equivalents were 1/200, 1/100 and 1/50. In practical draughtsmanship the idea proved a great advantage, more especially as my scales were decimally, not inch, divided; and so proved usable for other scales of higher denomination. The foot units and ten-foot numbers of the 1/200, for instance, proved excellent in use as a 1/20 detailing scale; sub-divided into decimals of a foot. This is a near-enough equivalent to the customary 1/8 in. detail scale.

This opens up a much deeper issue.

It is my opinion that the decimalisation of all weights and measures will soon be considered by the English-speaking countries, in order to simplify and reduce calculation. Our minds both in the British Commonwealth and in the U.S.A. think by habit in terms of the foot. A complete and logical Anglo-Saxon decimal system, of equal validity with the metric system, can be built up out of the foot, to cover all measures, and through the valuable linkage of 1 cubic foot water—1,000 ozs., to cover weights also. Some of the higher units such as "tons," the "acres," and the "squares," might look a little strange at first; but the mind-associations are already there. Yards and inches would continue in specialised uses, as helping out in regions where duo-decimals serve better than decimals. Normally decimal fractions and decimal multiples of the foot would serve all needs.

So far as architecture, building, civil engineering, and surveying go, it is to be noted that vertically, in levelling, the decimalised foot is already a complete success; why not extend it by easy and logical steps? Why not a "rood" of 1,000 f.s.; a "square" of 100 f.s., whether brickwork, wall paper or land surface? Why not a "load" of 100 f.c.?

Dimensioning of drawings and the co-ordinating of sheets throughout any job would be greatly simplified. Quantity surveying would enormously benefit by the reduction of the present unco-ordinated factors under one simple multiple series.

Mr. Dawbarn's suggestion is thus seen to be tied up with a badly needed but even now quite possible revolution of our dimensioning practice. In view of the enormous burden of reconstruction work to be borne by us in the coming years, now is the time for architects to lead in this change of method.

Yours faithfully,

AINSLIE THREADGOLD [F.],
Captain R.E.

Review of Periodicals

1944-45—II

DOMESTIC DEPENDENCIES &c., Cont.

- ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Oct., pp. 150-5:
- Factory canteen for Int. Detrola Corp., Detroit, by Alexander H. Girard. Cafeteria for 1,400 workers in converted warehouse.
- ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1944 Nov. 17, pp. 106-8;
- ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Dec. 28, pp. 487-9;
- BUILDER, Dec. 1, p. 432:
- Demonstration kitchen (gas) designed by "Arcon" for Radiation. Illusd. plan of house type, details and model.
- ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1944 Dec. 1, pp. 128, 138-40:
- All-electric kitchens. Designs by British Electric Develop. Assn.
- BYGGMÄSTAREN (Stockholm), 1944 No. 20, pp. 378-9:
- Bathrooms. Standardised equipment and plumbing plans for H.S.B.

DETAILS, FITTINGS

- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Sept., pp. 113-4:
- Cupboards for houses. Time-saver standards.
- TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1944 May-June, pp. 175-230:
- Stairways. Special No. All aspects stair design, historical, aesthetic, technical, indoor, outdoor. Folded diagram for calculation of treads and risers.

- ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 Jan., pp. 30-1:
- "Old Tom," the great bell of Christ Church, Oxford. Note by W. G. Hiscock.

ARCHITECTURE (General), including EDUCATION

- ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow), 1944 No. 1, Jan., pp. 2-9:
- Architectural organisations of the Soviet Union. The status and work of the administrations, committees, Academy, etc. With biog. notes on V. Vesnin and Alabian.
- PLAN (ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS ASSN. JNL.), 1944 No. 3:

- Architectural education in Argentine and France before war: brief accounts of systems.

- JNL., AMERICAN INST. OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 July, pp. 13-17:

- "Was the architect of tomorrow here yesterday?" Paper by H. Myers on training, status and work of architects.

THEORY

ARQUITECTURA (La Habana, Cuba), 1944 June, pp. 225-8 : Architecture and Socialism. Article by J. M. Bens-Arrarte. Largely deals with 19th cent. socialist and reformist planning (Owen, Buckingham, etc.), England, Marxist theory.

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Oct., pp. 48-53 : "Integrated design is a joint responsibility." Article by R. A. Wank on contemporary design. Illusd. many examples good modern design.

PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Dec. 21, pp. 457, 461-73 : Buildings acquired by the National Trust during the war. Blickling Hall ; Laycock Abbey ; Speke Hall ; Gt. Chalfield Manor ; The Court, Holt Gunby Hall ; St. John Jerusalem, Sutton-at-Hone ; Bank House, Wisbech ; Wallington Hall ; Hatchlands ; W. Wycombe Pk. ; Blaize Hamlet ; Cliveden.

HISTORY

COUNTRY LIFE, 1944 Dec. 15, pp. 1036-9 ; Dec. 22 ; Dec. 29 : Bewdley, Worcs. Articles by C. Hussey. Illusd. Old towns revisited, X.

STUDIO, 1945 January, pp. 19-20, 29-30 : Polish architecture. The Stanislas tradition by Roman Soltynski. The face of a Polish town by Klichtenstein and B. Rudzinski.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 Jan., pp. 29-30 : San Gimignano. Note by R. McGrath. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1944 Dec., pp. 287-8 : Russian architecture. Short hist. article by V. Yokovlev. Illusd.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Aug., pp. 195-205 : Pre-European stone structures in South Africa. Paper by C. van Riet Lowe, D.Sc., Prof. Archaeology, Univ. Witwatersrand. Mainly discussion of Zimbabwe, influences on design, date, etc. Illusd. Bibliog.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Oct., pp. 242-5 : Impact of Memphis—an impression. B. Cooke [A.]. Egyptian sculpture and architecture. Illusd.

ARKITEKT (Istanbul), 1944 Nov. 5-6, pp. 110-2 : The temple of Jupiter, Kutahya ; pseudo-dipteral Ionic. Described and illusd.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Oct., pp. 246-59 : Leptis Magna : a Roman colony in Africa, by E. W. N. Mallows [A.]. Illusd.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1944 Nov. 17, pp. 858-9 : Henry Holland (1745-1806) : the family circle of a Georgian architect. Article by Dorothy Stroud. Illusd. portraits Holland and family, also of Lancelot (Capability) Brown.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Dec., pp. 185-6 : "Buxton dalliance." Article by Dora H. Robertson on letters by Dr. Edmund Pyle, 1743-50, describing Buxton of his day.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 Jan., pp. 15-20 : Vassily Bazhenov (1737-99), Russian architect in court of Catherine II. Illusd. article on life and work.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Nov., pp. 130-4 : "Ypres at Bethnal Green." Article by Francesca M. Wilson on Columbia Market, built 1868 as benevolent endeavour by Lady Burdett Coutts. Plea for preservation.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 Jan., pp. 23-6 : The Georgian theatre at Richmond, Yorks., built about 1788 and still in original form. Historical and technical article by Richard Southern.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 Jan. 5, pp. 24-7 : Midmar Castle, Aberdeenshire. Built between 1596-1625. Described by Oliver Hill [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Dec., pp. 169-76 : "Treasure hunting at Detroit." Article by Buford L. Pickens on, mostly, 19th century Detroit architecture.

S. AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Sept., pp. 213-9 : Modern art and modernism. Paper to Archl. Students' Soc., Univ. Witwatersrand, by Lord Harlech. Illusd.

BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 29, p. 510 : "What is modern architecture?" Report of M.A.R.S. discussion at R.I.B.A.

BUILDING, 1944 Nov., pp. 284-7 : Architect artists No. 3 : Hugh Casson.

JNL., RYL. ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1944 Sept., pp. 210-1 :

Soviet architects during the war. Article contributed by V.O.K.S. References to Stalingrad ; Novo-Sibirsk (plan illusd.) ; archl. and plg. organisation.

ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow), 1944 No. 1 Jan., pp. 14-17 : Alexei Shchusev, archt. Lenin mausoleum. Biog. article.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1944 Dec., pp. 31-2 : Victor Vessin (Moscow), Royal Gold Medallist, 1945. Bio. note. Illusd.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (Stockholm), 1944 No. 17, pp. 303-22 : United States architecture. Article based on exhibition in Sweden. Many illusns.

DRAWING

JNL., AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 Oct. : F. L. Griggs : informal and personal notes on his methods of pen drawing, by F. C. Brown. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

ARCHT. AND BG. NEWS, 1945 Jan. 26, pp. 63-66, and subseq. issue ; BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 29, pp. 516-21 ;

JOURNAL, R.I.B.A., 1945 Jan., pp. 63-74 : The architect and organisation of post-war building. Paper to R.I.B.A. by T. P. Bennett [F.]. (J.R.I.B.A.) Complete and fully illusd. report. Pt. also in J.L. IN ORP. CLERKS OF WKS. ASSN., Feb.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 24, p. 412 : Competitive tendering : the system and the building contractor.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 17, pp. 303-4 : Building contracts : their placing and management. Long abstract of M. of Wks. Report.

ALLIED ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Dec., pp. 183-4 : Education of the designer, by Herbert Read.

BULLETIN, CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ART AND DESIGN, 1944 Nov., p. 129 :

The architect and the craftsman. Note by Charles Holden [F.].

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF AIR CONDITIONING, 1944 Dec., pp. 230-45 :

Some physical aspects of the storage of works of art : paper by F. I. G. Rawlins, M.Sc., Scientific Adviser to Natl. Gallery ; and Engineering aspect of the war-time storage of art treasures : paper by P. Fletcher, B.Sc. Illusd.

JNL., AMERICAN INST. OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 July, pp. 8-12 : Teamwork in architecture and sculpture. Paper by W. Gehron, F.A.I.A., on sculpture in contempy. archre.

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW (Mass. Inst. Tech.), 1944 Nov., pp. 25-31 ; Dec. ; 1945 Jan. : Railroad comfort and patent furniture. Article by Giedion on evolution of adjustable chairs. Illusd.

BUILDING (Generally)

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1944 Oct. 19, pp. 109-39 : War-time lessons for peace-time building : series of articles on U.S. experience in design of large-span roofs (several outstanding examples illusd.), building insulation, building operations efficiency, incl. article : "Effective team work in building design," mainly on integration of architect, engineer, materials and equipment producers' contributions. (See Wank, PENCIL PTS., 1944 Oct.)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1944 Oct. 19, p. 139 : Waterproof parapet walls. Note. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Oct., pp. 12-14, 158 :

"Drywall construction," designed by F. O. Adams. Hollow walls provided with vents on external faces to allow air passage in wall interior, equalising air pressures and preventing moisture penetration.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Sept., pp. 97-100 :

Prefabd. office partitions. General Panel Corp. system.

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Nov., Building Product Facts insert : Joists. Reinforced concrete precast joists.

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Sept. Building products facts data sheet : Flooring, plastic magnesium oxychloride.

MOVING OF BUILDINGS

CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1944 Nov., pp. 250-2 : Moving buildings : Russian technique. Article derived from U.S.S.R. publns. by W. G. Cass. Illusd.

BUILDING PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 17, pp. 395-9 ; Nov. 24 ; Dec. 1 ; Dec. 8 :

Organisation and management in the building industry. Three University Extension lectures by T. P. Bennett, late Director of Wks., M. of Wks., and discussion after hird (Dec. 8).

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1943 Jan.-Feb., pp. 3-57 :

Standardisation ("normalisation"). Special No. outlining proposals of Assn. Française de Normalisation (AFNOR). Hist. evolution. Application in building, modular design. Articles : Standardisation and progress, by Pingusson. S. and aesthetic. Analysis of work of

AFNOR in masonry, metals, r.c., timber, sanitary, cooking equipment, etc., standards.

MATERIALS

SMOKELESS AIR, 1944 Autumn-Winter, pp. 36-9:

Rapid surveys of atmospheric pollution. Note from D.S.I.R. on survey technique.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N. York), 1944 June 1, pp. 95-8:

Protective materials for Arctic exposures. Article by Harlan H. Edwards. Paints and roofing for Alaska.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1942 July-Aug., pp. 235-81; Sept.-Oct., pp. 291-346:

Wood. Special Nos. All aspects wood. As material, physical and mech. characteristics, timbers listed and described; weathering, fire protection; wood building techniques, heavy structures, large span roofs, scaffolding. In Sept.-Oct. No., wood doors, windows, floors and panelling; house construction, inc. prefab. and tempy. structures. Article: Heating of light structures.

WOOD, 1944 Oct., pp. 232-3:

Average weights of timbers. Mean wts. and wt. ranges for some British and Empire timbers.

HIM I SVERIGE, 1944 No. 5, pp. 673-6:

Repairs problems. Causes and cures for dry-rot. Illusd. Article by Engineer Pahlman.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 Jan. 4:

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Jan.; Feb.:

Concrete: its appearance and durability. Paper at R.I.B.A. Arch. Science Board meeting by N. Davey, Ph.D., of Bdg. Research Stn. Illustrated in JNL R.I.B.A.; (Feb.) discussion.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1944 Dec., pp. 43-7; Feb.:

Recent developments in lightweight concrete. Paper at R.I.B.A. by T. W. Parker, M.Sc. Bibliog.; (Feb.) discussion.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1943 Sept.-Oct., pp. 263-8: Pisé-de-terre and rammed earth. Article on contemporary and hist. techniques. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1944 Oct., pp. 68-70, 134:

Post-war paint. Note on establishment of technical cte. of N. York Chapter of A.I.A.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1944 Mar.-Apr., pp. 44-85: Glass. Special No. Historical uses; contemporary use and technique, design, details; glass types, physical properties; window design.

KEYSTONE, 1944 Nov., pp. 14-16:

Wrought aluminium alloys in post-war building. Paper by Dr. E. G. West.

CONSTRUCTION

JNL., AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 Sept., pp. 139-46: Scientific approach to the problem of economic construction. Address to Archl. League by G. Atterbury. Prefabrication.

BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 22, p. 499:

JNL., ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Dec. 8, pp. 22-31: Prefabrication and good design. Paper by A. Bossom, M.P. [F.]. Incl. discussion on merits of Portal House.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1943 Sept.-Oct., pp. 225-70: Masonry. Special No. Introd. Article by Pol Abraham, "Défense et illustration de la maçonnerie." Plea for use of natural material. Description and illusn. of contemp. and hist. stone bdg. Quarrying. Artificial stones. Insulating qualities of masonry walls.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Nov., pp. 149-51: Flint. Article and illusns. by John Piper on flintwork walling in England.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1944 Oct., pp. 231-2: Clay products and new building, by T. Wathey: bricks, hollow blocks.

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 24, p. 1298: Concrete: finer points of mixing and laying, by E. Miles [A.]. Concreting in cold weather.

JNL., INSTN. OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1944 Nov., pp. 29-41:

The destruction of concrete by frost. Paper by A. R. Collins, M.Sc., Ph.D.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (Stockholm), 1944 No. 21, pp. 386-91:

Heavy concrete construction in housing; scantling and slab sizing.

KEYSTONE, 1944 Nov., pp. 11-12:

Reinforced concrete. Information sheet design formulæ.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1944 Jan.-Feb., pp. 2-42: Reinforced concrete. Special No. Survey of r.c. technique and buildings in France. Detailed description constn. of many buildings. Extracts from teaching syllabus of J. Demarec.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1944 Oct. 5, pp. 82-7:

Solving a sanitation problem in Peru. Article by U.S. sanitation

officers on water supply, sewage disposal and malaria control. Illusd.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF AIR CONDITIONING, 1944 Dec., pp. 252-5:

JNL. INCORP. CLERK OF WORKS ASSN., Dec.:

Prefabricated plumbing. Paper to Ryl. Sanitary Inst. by F. L. Barrow, of B.R.S.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1944 Dec., pp. 566-81:

Electric supply: general articles on installations, electric kitchens, space heating, water heating.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1943 July-Aug., pp. 169-221:

Daylight and architecture. Special No. on aspects of designing for insolation. Daylight measurement, solar light and radiation, effect on human body and materials, glazing, glass blocks. Protection against heat, tropical building. Daylight in town planning, orientation of buildings. Roof lighting, blinds and louvres. Bibliog.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Dec. 14, p. 440:

Density and daylight. Letter from H. J. Reifenberg; comment on Dudley Report daylight notes. Diag.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 3, pp. 356-7:

Daylight in dwellings and schools. Draft British Standard Code of Practice reviewed in detail by "a correspondent."

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1942 Jan.-Feb., pp. 81-5:

"The fight against cold in houses." Report by R. M. Leclerc and F. Ghilardi, Sec. of Ctte. for Study of Fuel Economy.

SMOKELESS AIR, 1944 Autumn-Winter, pp. 33-5:

Control of fuel-burning installations in U.S.A. Legal provisions against atmospheric pollution.

JNL., INSTN. HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 1944 Sept.-Oct., pp. 149-204:

Commercial thermostats in theory and practice. Paper by R. Grierson.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JNL. OF AIR-CONDITIONING, 1944 Oct., pp. 151-7:

Unit heaters. Article by G. L. Copping.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Oct., pp. 18, 226:

Anthracite high-efficiency domestic water-heater. Unit 18 ins. x 8 ins., sufficient to heat 6-9 rm. house.

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Nov., p. 24:

Fireplace with flue and draft intake control; design by Carter Engng. Co., Warrenton, Va.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1944 Oct. 27, p. 66:

"Metro" coke grate. Details.

PROOFING

ARKITEKT (Istanbul), 1944 Nos. 5-6, pp. 134-42:

Structural measures against earthquake. Article by Prof. A. Turkmen.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Sept., pp. 12-14, 198:

Sound conditioning. Acoustic problems and treatments in houses. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Nov., pp. 12-4:

Ground floor insulation. Article on "Basementless constn."

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Oct., Building Product Facts Supplement 7:

Low-temperature insulation. Details of insulation constn. and mats.

A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE, including REPAIR

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Nov. 16, pp. 367-8:

Protective architecture. Article by Gloag on necessity for A.R.P. provision in future building.

WOOD, 1944 Nov., pp. 246-8:

The roof of Staple Inn: destroyed by bombing in 1944. Built end of 16th cent. Photos, details. Compar. sections of Westminster Hall and Hampton Ct. hall roofs.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1944 Dec., pp. 48-9:

Rouen. War damage report by Archaeological Adviser to War Office.

JNL., ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 1944 Nov., pp. 11-3:

Monuments of Central Italy: Third report on war damage from Civil Affairs Dept., War Office.

JNL., AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 Oct., pp. 169-72:

"Florence is no longer Florence." Article by H. L. Matthews on war damage (from N.Y. TIMES, 1/9/44).

ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow), 1944 No. 3, pp. 1-6:

Reconstruction of Nazi-destroyed cities. Notes on Voronezh, Novgorod and Voroshilovgrad.

ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow) 1944 No. 1, Jan., pp. 18-23:

Protection of war-damaged and historical monuments in U.S.S.R.

ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow), 1944 No. 2, pp. 5-7:

Reconstruction of Kalinin. Note by Academician Kolley.

ARCHITECTURE [English language] CHRONICLE (Moscow), 1944
No. 1, Jan., pp. 9-12 :
Stalingrad reconstruction. Note on plan and work in progress.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (Physical and Sociological)

JNL., ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1944 Oct., pp. 222-33 :
Post-war development in Australia. Rept. by Ryl. Australian Inst. of Architects reprinted. (Rept. abstracted JNL. R.I.B.A., 1944 Sept., p. 291.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Oct. 26, pp. 305-10 :
Papers at Town and Country Planning Summer School, St. Andrews. Industry and its environment by Lord Forrester. Social aspects of town planning, by Ruth Glass. Planning by lease control, by H. W. Wells.

NUESTRA ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Aires), 1944 Sept. :
Reconstruction in Great Britain: detailed presentation of R.I.B.A. Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.

PLANNING (POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING) BROADSHEET, 1944 Nov. 10 :
Reconstruction plans (in Britain). Survey and analysis. Barlow, Scott, Uthwatt.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Nov. 16, pp. 363-6 :
"The great planning illusion." Report of Moses, N. York Park Commissioner's attack on planning and planners, incl. Saarinen, Gropius, Mumford, Wright.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 10, pp. 378-9 :
Planning legislation. Paper to Archl. Assn. by Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 15, pp. 480-1 and subsequent issues :
Town and Country Planning Act, 1944. Summary and annotation by W. T. Creswell, K.C.

JNL., AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INST., 1945 Jan., pp. 25-42 ; Feb. :

Town and Country Planning Act, 1944. Abstracted and annotated by David M. Lawrance, B.Sc., Barrister.

JNL., ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 1944 Nov., pp. 9-11 :
The work and establishment of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Paper to Summer Planning School by W. S. Morrison, Minister of T. and C.P.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1944 Dec. 1, pp. :
"Replanning in miniature." Article by Sir Stephen Tallents, Public Relations Officer, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, on Ministry's Model-making Division's work.

JNL., AMERICAN INST. OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 July, pp. 18-23 :
Air photographs for planning. Article by R. Van N. Black, Consultant, Penn. State Plg. Board. Illusd.

JNL., TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1944 Sept.-Oct., pp. 205-15 :
A factual basis for planning. Paper by W. L. Waid. Scope and type of research needed for dynamic plg.

NATIONAL PLANNING

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1944 Dec. 1, pp. 131-4 :
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Dec. 28, pp. 483-6 ;

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1944 Dec., pp. 33-42 :
National plan for Britain. The work of the R.I.B.A. Central Advisory Committee described by A. W. Kenyon in R.I.B.A. paper, read by H. Braddock.

REGIONAL PLANNING

JNL., TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1944 Sept.-Oct., pp. 229-31 :
Regional planning and the smaller town. Paper by W. Dobson Chapman. Satellite towns ; trading estates.

BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 29, p. 509 :
Replanning London. Address by Lord Latham, Leader L.C.C., to London Rotary.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 Jan., pp. 3-10 :
The future of London, by Lewis Mumford. Re-statement of Mumford thesis of city decay and reprieve through decentralisation in terms of London and County of London Plan.

TOWN PLANNING AND RE-PLANNING

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1944 Autumn, pp. 120-5 :
The English town through six centuries. Full review, by G. McAllister, of Trevelyan's *English Social History*.

JNL., TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1944 Sept.-Oct., pp. 239-40 :
Town planning in N. Africa. Note by K. S. Craddock.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Nov., pp. 153-4 :
"An early experiment in planning." Article by Dr. E. A. Gutkind on 17th-century Paraguayan settlements planned by Jesuits.

BUILDER, 1944 Oct. 20, pp. 316-7 :

Social aspects of town planning. Paper by Ruth Glass at T. & C. P. Summer School, St. Andrews.

BUILDER, 1944 Oct. 20, p. 307 :
City of London town plan : some further comments, by F. H. Mansford [F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Dec. 14, pp. 441-6 :
Plan for Macclesfield by W. Dobson Chapman : extracts from Rept. Illusd.

JNL., INSTN. OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, 1944 Nov. 7, pp. 116-29 :

Proposals for reconstruction and replanning of Swansea central town area. Paper by J. B. Bennett, Boro' Engineer ; E. E. Morgan, Boro' Architect.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1944 Oct., pp. 471-3 :
Satellite towns in Rhodesia. Article by E. L. Leeming.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 3, pp. 347-8 :
"City, town and village definitions." Article by H. V. Molesworth Roberts.

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE, 1944 Oct., pp. 23-6 :
Fishing village in Chile. Project for complete village by E. H. Duhart.

ZONES, including RESIDENTIAL AREAS

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1944 Sept., pp. 80-93 :
Shopping centre, Linda Vista, Calif., by Giberson with Smith ; Dankworth, landscaper. Complete centre with large and small shops, car parks, pedestrian ways, etc.

BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 22, pp. 494-5 :
Industry and environment. Paper by Lord Forrester to Town and Country Planning Summer School, St. Andrews. Also findings of discussion groups on, *inter alia*, neighbourhood and planning units, plg. surveys.

SCOPE, 1944 Oct., pp. 34-9 :
Industrial plan for West Cumberland. Abstract of Report by W. C. Devereux.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Nov. 2, pp. 324-33 :
Planning exhibition, "Look at Your Neighbourhood !" designed by R. Mock for Museum of Modern Art, N. York, and circulated in England by Housing Centre.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1944 Autumn, pp. 114-9 :
Housing density. Noes on desirable standards by R. Nicholas. Neighbourhood units, school requirements per unit of population.

BUILDER, 1944 Nov. 24, pp. 408-9 :
Woodchurch estate, Birkenhead. Lay-out by B. Robinson, boro' engineer. 457 acres developed as neighbourhood unit for 10,000 persons.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (Stockholm), 1944 No. 18, pp. 327-31 :
Competition designs for Enköping neighbourhood unit as part of Asen and Korsänger. Houses in terraces for 6,000, neighbourhood centre with shop, schools, restaurants, etc.

HEM I SVERIGE (Stockholm), 1944 No. 5, pp. 622-8 :
Neighbourhood unit at Malmö. Small house group with shopping centre.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (Stockholm), 1944 No. 20, pp. 356-60 :

FORM (Stockholm), No. 8-9, pp. 160-3 :
Reimersholme H.S.B. housing estate. Housing developmt. over whole of small island, with varied types of dwellings from eight-storied flats to bungalows.

PENCIL POINTS, 1944 Sept., pp. 44-62 :
Baldwin Hills village. Introduction and historical survey of U.S. town planning, by L. Mumford. Description and appraisal, by Catherine Bauer. Details, illusns. housing constn. and planning. Neighbourhood unit planning. Archts. : R. D. Johnson & Wilson, Merrill & Alexander, with Clarence Stein, consultant.

BUILDER, 1944 Oct. 27, p. 336 :
Site planning and lay-out for housing. Housing Centre lecture by Gordon Stephenson.

BUILDING, 1944 Nov., pp. 300-3 :
Houses and garages. Site plan analysis by W. Segal. Illusd.

AMERICAN CITY, 1944 Oct., pp. 89-91 :
"Post-war planning as a joint city-county project." Notes on organisational problems in sub-urban planning, illusd. by projects for cultural and recreational centre, Tuscon, Arizona ; community centre, etc.

HOUSING AND PLANNING NEWS-BULLETIN (N.H. & T.P.C.), 1945 Feb.-Mar., p. 12 :

Proposal for a new garden suburb, Hull. Note on scheme by H. Needler, a local bdr.

JNL., RYL. ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1944 Sept., pp. 195-9 :

"A garden city in the making." Description by J. d'A. Richard of planning and house design in suburb (not properly gdn. city) near Montreal.

TRANSPORT

JNL. TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1944 Sept.-Oct., pp. 215-23 : Planning and communications. Paper by A. J. Lyddon, Chief Engr., Roads Dept., Ministry of War Transport.

TECHNIQUES ET ARCHITECTURE (Paris), 1941 Nov.-Dec., pp. 3-87 : Roads and bridges. Special No. Trunk and arterial roads (inc. German autobahnen) ; road planning and design of junctions and curves ; bridges, type analysis and illusns. each type ; aesthetic of bridges ; road tunnels.

AMERICAN CITY, 1944 Nov., pp. 99-101 : A modern city's transportation needs. Article by C. Gordon.

AMERICAN CITY, 1944 Nov., p. 88 : Road intersections redesigned for Buffalo : crossings and flyovers.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Dec., pp. 177-82 : East River Drive, N. York. Illusd. description of great N.Y. arterial, by W. D. Binger, Commr. of Borough Works, Manhattan.

GARDENS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Nov., pp. 139-46 : The Genesis of the picturesque. Documentation by Nikolaus Pevsner of the early years of landscaping in England, from 1685, Sir Wm. Temple, to 1728, Batty Langley. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1944 Dec., pp. 159-162 : "Unadulterated Brown" : the landscape at Ashburnham. Article by Dorothy Stroud on the park at Ashburnham, designed by Lancelot Brown in 1767. Illusd.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1944 Oct. 19, pp. 283-6 : Planning public places by H. S. Phillips. Urban parks and recreation grounds, restaurants, community sources of all kinds. Illusd.

JNL. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1944 Sept., pp. 121-7 : London and open spaces. Article by Ralph Walker.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1944 Dec. 8, pp. 986-8 : National Parks of the United States. Illusd. article by F. W. Lane.

ILLUSD. CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1944 Dec. 15, pp. 1,378-80 : Garden fences. Notes on repair and design.

Book Reviews

Airport Design. U.S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration. 8vo. 74 pp. Washington. 1944. c15.

Airport Drainage Design Information. U.S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration. 4to. 25 pp. + 6 pp. diagrams. N.p.

The first publication is "to provide persons charged with the responsibility for the site selection, planning, design and construction of airports with the basic information to assist them in understanding the broad general principles involved and in working out the details of a sound programme of airport development." The discussion is necessarily limited by space to elementary considerations, but readers are advised to get further information from the Airports Service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Washington.

The following are the main sections : airport planning, factors influencing airport selection, airport size and design, drainage, grading, surf, pavement. Lighting. Buildings.

The report ends with 15 pages of master plans for runway and terminal buildings siting.

The second publication supplements information in Chapter 5 of *Airport Design* and includes details of drainage with special reference to U.S. site conditions.

An Introduction to Maltese Architecture, by Hugh Braun, F.S.A. [F.]. 8vo. 24 pp. 1s.

Malta is a small place of which English people have but recently—and with what reason—become conscious and proud; it is therefore interesting to have this brief new description of her architecture.

Mr. Braun, who is well known to English readers as the author of two Batsford books, *The Story of the English House* and *The English Castle*, here has reprinted a series of articles from the *Sunday Times* of Malta in which he briefly describes Maltese building from pre-historical times to the baroque (1660-1790) and illustrates his description by photographs of carefully chosen examples. In one article he deals with structural problems and in another with domestic planning.

Books on Topography and Landscape Architecture

In the article on this subject in the March Journal (p. 136) the references to three of the earliest books should have read :

"François Perrier's *Icones et segmenta nobilium* . . .";

"Giuseppe Vasi's *Delle magnificenze* . . .";

"*Novum Theatrum Pedemontii* . . .".

WANTED BY HARVARD

The Librarian of the Departments of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning of Harvard University, America, has asked for R.I.B.A. help in obtaining certain copies of the *Architectural Review*. Two copies of the November 1944 issue and one copy of the May 1944 issue are wanted urgently.

Any member who can give or sell these copies to the Harvard Library is asked to communicate with the R.I.B.A. Librarian.

Notes

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

KILLED

COOK, L. A. L. [S], Sgt. Glider Pilot Regt.

EDGAR, J. C. [A.], Major R.H.A.

MCQUEEN, ALASTAIR [A.], Flight/Lieut. R.A.F.

MORGAN, H. R. [S.], Lieut. Welch Regt.

WEISS, O. S. [A.], Lieut. R.E.

REPATRIATED PRISONER OF WAR

ATKINSON, G. A. [S.], Flying Officer R.A.F.

DISTINCTIONS

DOBSON, G. G. [A.], Lieut. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

HALDENBY, ERIC W., M.C., V.D., (F.R.A.I.C.), Brigadier Canadian Army. Awarded the C.B.E.

HORNER, H. B. L. [A.], Lieut. Royal Marine Engineers. Awarded the G.M.

LITTLE, JAMES [A.], Cpl. R.A.F. Mentioned in Despatches.

MAGSON, WILLIAM [S.], Capt. R.E. Awarded the M.B.E.

PATERSON, ERIC A. [A.], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

RAVEN, K. A. [S.], Sgt. R.A.F. Mentioned in Despatches.

WESTERMAN, A. E. [A.], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

WRIGHT, LAWRENCE [A.], W/Cdr. R.A.F. Mentioned in Despatches.

NO LONGER IN THE FORCES

DOE, H. EDMUND [A.], Flight/Lieut. R.A.F.

EDWARDS, S. A. [A.], Sgt. R.E.

HOWARD, F. A. [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.

LEONARD, HUGH [S.], Sig. R.N.V.R.

STARLING, E. F. [A.], Major, General List.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

13 MARCH 1945

The Education Act, 1944, and the Employment of Architects by Local Authorities

It was reported that on the recommendation of the Salaried Members' Committee the President had sent a letter to the Clerk to the Middlesex County Council protesting against the proposal to delegate authority for the erection of new elementary and secondary schools in the county of Middlesex to a number of local authorities within the county and to second the consequently redundant staff of the County Architect's Department to work under the control of officials of these local authorities. It was pointed out that the specialised educational architecture involved in the construction of secondary schools had in the past been carried out on behalf of the Middlesex County Council by a specialist staff built up over a number of years, which had maintained an extremely high standard and that the proposed delegation of responsibility would not be in the interests of architecture or of the community. A copy of the letter to the Clerk to the Middlesex County Council was sent to the Minister of Education.

Central Housing Advisory Committee : Sub-Committee on Conversion of Existing Houses

It was reported that in response to a request from the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health a memorandum on the Conversion of Existing Houses had been prepared by the Housing Committee and forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Scale of Annual Salaries for Architects

A report from the Salaried Members' Committee was received together with the suggested revised Scale of Annual Salaries for Architects. The Council have referred the matter to a joint meeting of the Salaried Members' Committee, Official Architects' Committee and Practice Committee.

Fees for the Assessment and Agreement of War Damage Claims

On the recommendation of the Practice Committee the Council adopted the Scale of Fees for the Assessment and Agreement of War Damage Claims as issued by the Chartered Surveyors' Institution. Copies of the Scale can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Industrial Research and Design : Society of Industrial Artists

The Council approved the inclusion of the following clause in the Code of Professional Conduct for industrial designers which is being drawn up by the Society of Industrial Artists :—

"This Code has been prepared after discussion with the Royal Institute of British Architects. Members of the Institute practising in industrial design are reminded that their conduct is governed by the Code of Professional Practice and Bye-laws of the Institute."

Officers of the Board of Architectural Education 1945-1946

The Council appointed the following officers of the Board for the year ending 31 March 1946 :—

Chairman : Mr. Basil M. Sullivan [F.]. *Vice-Chairmen* : Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.] (Chairman of the Examinations Sub-Committee), Mr. J. S. Allen [A.] (Chairman of the Schools Committee), Mr. J. S. Walkden [A.]. *Hon. Secretary* : Mr. Romilly B. Craze [F.].

Town-Planning Education Sub-Committee

The following were appointed to serve on the Town Planning Education Sub-Committee :—

The Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education ; the Senior Vice-Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education ; the R.I.B.A. Representatives on the Town Planning Joint Examination Board (2) ; Mr. W. Dobson Chapman [L.] ; Professor R. A. Cordingley [F.] ; Mr. Gordon Stephenson [F.] ; Mr. Ralph S. Tubbs [A.].

Committee on School Design and Construction

The following were appointed to serve on an *ad hoc* Committee on School Design and Construction :—

Mr. C. G. Stillman [F.], *Chairman* ; Mr. W. T. Benslyn [F.] ; Mr. P. W. Birkett [A.] ; Mr. D. E. E. Gibson [A.] ; Mr. J. Harrison [A.] ; Mr. Julian Leathart [F.] ; Mr. O. P. Milne [F.] ; Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.] ; Mr. S. E. Urwin [F.].

Professional Text and Reference Books Committee

Mr. E. C. Kent [F.] and Miss Jacqueline Tyrwhitt (Director of the Association for Regional Planning and Reconstruction) were appointed to serve on the Professional Text and Reference Books Committee.

Conference on "Science in Peace" convened by the Association of Scientific Workers

It was reported that Mr. M. Hartland Thomas [F.] had been appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate to this Conference.

Architectural Education Committee of the University of London for 1945-1946

Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.] and Mr. Basil M. Sullivan [F.] were re-appointed as the R.I.B.A. representatives on the Architectural Education Committee of the University of London.

The Requisitioned Land and War Works Bill

The Town and Country Planning Committee reported to the Council that they were gravely concerned at the proposals in this Bill and were strongly of the opinion that it required re-drafting, that the Minister of Town and Country Planning should be cited in the Bill as the Minister responsible for its administration and that he should consult with local planning authorities in the exercise of his powers. The Council agreed to bring these views to the attention of the Parliamentary Architecture Committee.

Housing Production

The report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Housing Production was approved by the Council and it was agreed that it should be published and sent to the Minister of Works, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Town and Country Planning and the Minister of Labour and National Service.

Obituary

The Acting Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members and Student :—

Alcide Chausse, J.P. [F.].

Mr. Chausse was Hon. Secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada from the time of its foundation in 1907 until 1942.

Harry Harrington [F.].

James Inch Morrison [F.].

Mr. Morrison was a former member of the Council, President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association and representative on the Allied Societies' Conference.

Arthur Nunweek [F.].

James David Robertson [F.].

Joseph William Walmisley [F.].

William Bevan [Ret. F.].

M. H. Baillie Scott [Retd. F.].

John Charles Edgar [A.]. Killed on active service.

Orton Holden [A.].

Alastair Norman Leigh McQueen [A.]. Killed on active service.

Miss Margaret Doreen Naunton [A.].

Oliver Sydney Weiss [A.]. Killed on active service.

Llewellyn Charles-Edwards [L.].

Ernest Pawley [L.].

William Wardlaw Sclanders [L.].

The Hon. Archibald McGarel Hogg [Retd. L.].

Fred Murray Royle [Retd. L.].

Laurence Arthur Lavington Cook [Student]. Killed on active service.

Messages of sympathy have been conveyed to their relatives.

Membership

The following members were elected :—As Fellows, 4 ; as Associates, 8 ; as Licentiates, 15.

Examination of Licentiates to Qualify for Candidature as Fellows

The result of the examination held from 5 December to 10 December 1944 was approved as follows :—

Passed : Burd, Thomas, elected Licentiate 1938.

Cox, Richard G., elected Licentiate 1935.

Election April 1945

Applications for election were approved as follows :—As Fellows, 5 ; as Associates, 8 ; as Licentiates, 12.

Election July 1945

Applications for election from overseas candidates were also approved as follows :—As Fellow, 1 ; as Associates, 3.

Reinstatements

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Fellow : Norman Jewson.

As Associates : Edwin Harry Hickton, Arthur Frank Lodge, Charles

Armitage Noble, Philip Evans Palmer, Harrison Russell Thompson.

As Licentiates : James Percival, Reginald Price.

Resignation

The following resignation was accepted with regret :—

James Macrae [L.].

Applications for Transfer to the Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15

The following applications were approved :—

As Retired Fellow : Valentine Bonella.

As Retired Licentiate : William Fenn.

Membership Lists

ELECTION : 13 MARCH 1945

The following candidates for membership were elected on 13 March 1945 :—

AS FELLOWS (4)

BUTLER : AUSTIN RICHARD [A. 1924], Melbourne, Australia.

DEVEREUX : WALTER ALAN, A.A.Dipl. [A. 1923].

GEESON : ALFRED GODWIN [A. 1924], Wolverhampton.

HYSLOP : CHARLES GEDDES CLARKSON, A.A.Dipl. (Major R.E. [A. 1924].

AS ASSOCIATES (8)

CHUNG : KIM-CHEE, B.Arch., Auckland, New Zealand.

EGLIN : HENRY JAMES, Dip.Arch., Liverpool.

FOGEL : JOSEPH GERALD, Dip. Arch.

HANSON : ALBERT HENRY ALFRED, Coogee, N.S.W., Australia.

JAQUES : CLIFFORD SYDNEY.

MOLOGBHOY : SHERIFF A., Bombay, India.

SMITH : HARRY THOMAS DONALD, Wolverhampton.

WILLS : GERALD, Midsomer Norton.

AS LICENTIATES (15)

CARLIN : WILLIAM FRANCIS, Londonderry.

DEAN : EDWARD GEORGE, Leamington Spa.

CLARK : JOHN, S/Sgt. R.E., Canterbury.

DICKINSON : GEORGE GOLBORNE, Liverpool.

GALLANNAUGH : REGINALD HORACE, Burnham-on-Sea.

GARDINER : JOHN FREDERICK.

GREGORY : GLYN LANGTON, Cheltenham Spa.

HARMAN : ERNEST GEORGE, Bristol.

JONES : SYDNEY HOWARD, Birmingham.

KITCHEN : FRANCIS WHITEHURST, Leeds.

SPURGEON : ERNEST ATKINSON, Keighley.

TONNER : JOHN, Greenock.

WALTER : JOHN FELIX, Woodbridge.

WINKLESS : EDWARD WILLIAM.

WRIGHT : WILLIAM FREDERICK.

ELECTION: 19 JUNE 1945

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 19 June 1945. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 12 May 1945.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

1st List

AS FELLOWS (2)

POULTON: DENIS, Dip.Arch. (Liverpool) [A. 1929], 96 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1; 56 Queen's Grove, N.W.8. Prof. Sir Charles Reilly, Prof. L. B. Budden and R. F. Dodd.
POWELL: LESLIE CHARLES [A. 1931], 176 Berkhamstead Road, Chesham, Bucks; Shillingstone, Botley, Chesham. Alex Thorpe, W. A. Forsyth and O. P. Milne.

AS ASSOCIATES (27)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ASTINS: NORMAN PERCY [Final], 77 Lyncombe Hill, Bath, Somerset. J. Stuart, J. N. Meredith and F. R. Steele.
BLAND: KENNETH WILLIAM [Final], 94 Eastdean Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. Briant Poulter, S. C. Ramsey and E. C. Scherrer.
BRANSON: NORMAN RICHARD [Special Final Exam.], "Upmead," Engleton Lane, Brewood, Staffs. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Brown, J. B. Surman and Arthur Ashton.
CARLIN: WILLIAM PATRICK [Final], Sutton Cottage, Sutton, Co. Dublin. Patrick J. F. Munden, Vincent Kelly and J. V. Downes.
CARTER: WILLIAM MATHIAS [Special Final Exam.], 87 Barnfield Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. T. Braddock, J. K. Vinycomb and L. S. Stanley.
CHRISTY: ROY THOMPSON, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Univ. of Liverpool], Mill House, Bridge Road, East Molesey, Surrey. Prof. L. B. Budden, F. J. M. Ormrod and L. H. Keay.
DIXON: MISS BERYL MAY [Final], 5 Georges Road, Brooklands, Cheshire. W. C. Young, Francis Jones and J. S. Beaumont.
ELLIOTT: MISS THELMA HERMIONE [Univ. of Sheffield], Denman House, Fitzwilliam Road, Rotherham. Stephen Welsh, Robert Cawkwell and H. B. Leighton.
GODFREY: JAMES ARTHUR [Final], 5 Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14. F. W. Nicholson, W. F. Granger and F. Sutcliffe.
GOTELLE: FREDERICK ALAN [Final], Otel Apiary, Catchmay's Court, Chesham, Mon. C. W. Box, F. E. Wapshott and C. B. Willcocks.
HARE: ALBERT FREDERICK [Special Final Exam.], 21 Pembroke Square, W.2. C. W. Box, M. Hartland Thomas and Richard Sheppard.
HUGIN: JOHN, Dip.Arch. (Liverpool) [Univ. of Liverpool], Cheswall, Park Lane, Penwortham, Preston. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and Ernest Prestwich.
KELSEY: NORMAN GEORGE [Final], 25 Auckland Road East, Southsea, Hants. A. C. Townsend, V. G. Cogswell and F. A. C. Maunder.
KING: ERNEST PLATTON [Final], 8 Parkside, Mill Hill, N.W.7. E. C. Scherrer, L. A. Chackett and J. K. Hicks.
LACEY: WILLIAM DANIEL [Final], 26 Cotswold Way, Enfield, Middlesex. O. S. Portsmouth, E. E. Morgan and J. H. Jones.
MACKENNA: PERCIVAL CHARLES, B.Arch. [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 37 Exchequer Street, Dublin. J. J. Robinson, Vincent Kelly and J. V. Downes.
MCKNIGHT: GORDON KEMPSON [Final], 23 Windsor Avenue, Belfast, J. R. Young, J. H. Stevenson and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
MOORE: ERNEST ROY [Final], 27 Frewland Avenue, Davenport, Stockport, Cheshire. Benjamin Waterhouse, Robert Martin and Ernest Ogden.
NIGHTINGALE: GEORGE WILLIAM [Final], 27 Kineton Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. Reginald Edmonds, Herbert Jackson and Benjamin Walker.
PEARSON: MRS. HELEN SOPHORIA, B.A. (Arch.) Lond. [Univ. of London], 10 Highgate West Hill, N.6. C. G. Stillman, L. G. Pearson and R. Wilson.
SMITH: ROY JOHN [Special Final Exam.], 19 Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.22. W. E. Trent, I. G. Smith and W. B. Stedman.
TALBOT: EDWIN WILLIAM [Final], 3 Heathcote Avenue, Hatfield, Herts. H. R. Chanter, Prof. A. E. Richardson and J. H. Forshaw.
THOMPSON: ADDISON ROY [Special Final Exam.], 151 Rustlings Road, Sheffield, 11. C. W. Box, Robert Lutyens and Harold Greenwood.

WILKINSON: JOHN GEORGE, B.Arch. (Liverpool), A.M.T.P.I. [Univ. of Liverpool], 2 Princes Buildings, George Street, Bath. Prof. L. B. Budden, H. A. Mealand and Prof. Sir Patrick Abercrombie.
WILLIAMS: THOMAS DENBY [Final], 36 Beamsley Road, Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
WRIGHT: KEITH [Special Final Exam.], "Denstone," 1 Dovedale Avenue, Urmston, Manchester. Francis Jones, G. N. Hill and W. C. Young.
WRIGHT: LANCE ARMITAGE [Final], The Tower House, Clifton Down Road, Clifton, Bristol. Prof. A. E. Richardson, A. G. Shoosmith and A. J. A. Illingworth.

AS LICENTIATES (16)

BEARDMORE: MICHAEL CHARLES BROADY, c/o Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Wallasey, Cheshire; 20 Lord Street, Chester. W. B. Allison, A. R. Scrivener and J. B. Adams.
BEE: DAVID PROCTOR, Dept. of Agriculture for Scotland, Surveyor's Division, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1; 1 Drumbrac South, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12. P. H. Thoms, W. Salmond and C. G. Soutar.
BOOT: ROBERT CUTHBERT LEONARD, "Brookdale," Flookersbrook, Hoole, Chester. George Coles, H. E. Davies and Frank Richardson.
BURGESS: CECIL ARTHUR WELLINGTON, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1; "Havering," 6 Buckles Way, Banstead, Surrey. H. B. Mackenzie, Edwin Williams and B. H. Toms.
CASSE: RONALD JOHN, c/o W. E. Trent, Esq., 123 Regent Street, W.1; Peartree Cottage, Chipping Campden, Glos. W. E. Trent, Robert Cromie and Guy Pemberton.
FRANKLAND: RICHARD, c/o 40 Turner Street, Clitheroe, Lancs. Thos. Wallis, Frank Cox and D. T. Wallis.
GLENDINNING: COLIN WILLIAM, Air Ministry, Aldwych, W.C.2; 43 Riverside Walk, Isleworth, Middlesex. Alfred Forrester, A. F. C. Bentley and Paul Badcock.
HARTWELL: ALBERT, 4 Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton; "Qupana," Braden Road, Penn. Wolverhampton. G. A. Boswell, Wallace Wood and Hubert Clist.
JUDGE: RAYMOND FRANK ASPINALL, Hykeham Hall, Lincoln. Niel Martin-Kaye and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
KINTON: RONALD KIRTLEY (Capt. R.E.), 20 Monsell Drive, Leicester. W. J. Prince, A. F. Bryan and William Keay.
PENN: RAYMOND CHARLES, Ministry of Works, Nottingham; "Rose-dene," Brooklands Drive, Gedling, Notts. C. Leckenby, A. W. Reading and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
SARGENT: JOHN FRANCIS, M.M., Ministry of Works, Cleland House, Westminster; "Woodcote," 36 Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. F. H. Swindells, R. M. Pigott and W. T. Benslyn.
STEVENSON: RALPH WEBBER, 152 Terminus Road, Eastbourne; "Dingley Dell," Wish Hill, Willingdon, Sussex. J. D. Clarke, F. C. Benz and S. W. Ackroyd.
THOMAS: JOHN EDGAR, Town Hall, Llanelli, Carm.; "Culverden," Carrick Avenue, Llanelli. E. E. Morgan, Rhys Jones and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
THORNE: REX (Lieut.-Commander R.N.V.R.), formerly of 20 Parkstone Road, Poole; Stoat Hill, Canford, Wimborne, Dorset. J. J. Joass, A. E. Geens and Ernest Bird.
WILLIAMS: HAROLD, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1; 15 Priory Avenue, Cheam, Surrey. W. J. Durnford, R. Wilson and Edwin Williams.

ELECTION: SEPTEMBER 1945

An election of candidates for membership will take place in September 1945. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 28 July 1945.

AS ASSOCIATES (2)

BLTYHE: SYDNEY WALLACE THOMAS [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.], c/o Department of Public Works, Hobart, Tasmania. Prof. A. S. Hook, Leighton Irwin and Prof. Leslie Wilkinson.
LITTLEMORE: DAVID SURREY [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.], c/o R. Dyson Rudder, Esq., Architect, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. C. C. Ruwald, B. J. Waterhouse and Prof. A. S. Hook.

Notices

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

TUESDAY, 1 MAY 1945, AT 6 P.M.

The one hundred and seventh Annual General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 1 May 1945, at 6 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Annual Report of the Council and Committees for the official year 1944-45 printed on pages 151-164 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

To nominate candidates (two members) for the office of Hon. Auditor for the ensuing year.

To receive the list of attendances at the Council during the Session.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Acting Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Competition

COMPETITION BY "THE AEROPLANE" FOR LONDON AIRPORT

1. Joint entry by H. J. Coates [A.], Bristol.
E. R. Morgan, N. Harrow.
F. W. Smith [A.], Bath.
2. Joint entry by R. Clegg, Newcastle-on-Tyne
F. J. Fletcher [A.], Mansfield
A. S. Oddy, Leeds
A. H. Wilson, Doncaster
3. L. F. Liscombe [A.], Mill Hill, N.W.

Designs will be exhibited at 186, Piccadilly, W.1, from April 5 to 14. In the issues of April 6 and 13 "The Aeroplane" will publish prize-winning designs and the judges' comments. All drawings will be returned to the competitors after the exhibition.

"A.B.S."

HOUSE-PURCHASE SCHEME

REVISED TERMS

Advances: Up to 80 per cent. of a reasonable valuation.

Interest: 4½ per cent. gross.

Repayment: By means of an Endowment Assurance giving War Risk cover within the land area of the United Kingdom.

No survey or legal fees normally charged to the Borrower.

Particulars from: The Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. (Tel. WELbeck 5721).

Members' Column

APPOINTMENT

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM BAKER [L.], Chief Assistant Architect to the Easington Rural District Council, Co. Durham, has been appointed Housing Architect to the Durham Rural District Council. He will take up his duties at the beginning of May. Trade brochures, with particular reference to housing, will be welcomed and should be addressed to Byland Lodge, Hawthorn Terrace, Durham City.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

MAJOR C. J. CABLE, R.E. [F.], has resumed practice at South Park, Sevenoaks, Kent (Telephone Sevenoaks 2716), where he will be glad to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MEMBER [F.], young and experienced, who anticipates early release from war-time Government appointment, wishes to acquire partnership in well-established London practice.—Box 2635, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FELLOW, with a large practice abroad pre-war, is desirous of joining a busy firm, preferably South of England. Highest bankers' and other references available.—Box 2135, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MR. EWEN BARR [F.] has now opened his office at 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Tel. No.: Chancery 7443.

MR. H. VICTOR KERR, having been released from H.M. Forces, has resumed personal control of the practice of Victor Kerr & Colbourn from their *locum tenens* and would be glad to receive up-to-date catalogues and information, particularly on permanent prefabrication, Address: 212 High Holborn. Tel.: Holborn 2400.

MR. T. McEWAN PORTER, A.A.Dipl.(Hon.) [A.], who has been invalided out of the Royal Navy, has resumed practice at Telford, Magna, Salisbury, Wilts. Tel. No.: Telford 68 (temporary address), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

ASSOCIATE, aged 36, Major R.E., would like to communicate with firm or group of architects, London district, with a view to partnership on cessation of hostilities with Germany.—Write Box 2235, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

PRINCIPAL (elderly) wants partner for country practice, capable of taking over active development of good post-war prospects. Southern England. Arrangements by agreement.—Box No. 1435, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1.

ASSOCIATE, aged 35, with special experience in flats, seeks London Assistantship view early partnership; good prospects of post-war commissions; capital available.—Box No. 2835, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MR. W. H. KING [A.] has resumed his partnership with the firm of Kitson, Parish, Ledgard & Pyman, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds, 1.

PARTNER required in West Country practice in a reconstruction area; qualified architect and chartered surveyor preferred.—Box No. 1535, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1.

MR. C. E. EGLINTON [L.], of 58 Bridgen Road, Bexley, Kent, having recently returned from service in India, will be glad to receive trade literature.

OFFICE REQUIRED FOR PUPIL

ARCHITECT desires to place his son (aged 17, leaving Christ's Hospital in August) as pupil. Please state conditions and premium. Only first-class London firms considered.—Box No. 1335, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

ADDRESSES

OWING to enemy action and to the absence on military service of Major R. J. Hugh Minty [F.] and Capt. E. Daydon Griffiths [F.], the practice of Messrs. Hugh Minty and Partners [F/F.], formerly carried on at 93 Park Lane, W.1, has been temporarily transferred to: The Red House, Yateley, Nr. Camberley, Surrey (Telephone Yateley 3235,) where correspondence and trade circulars will be gladly received.

MR. ALAN D. SCOTT [A.] has changed his private address to: Goodwin's Copse, May's Green, Cobham, Surrey. Tel. No.: Cobham 203.

MR. ERIC G. V. HIVES [L.] has removed his Reading office to: 3 Cork Street (off Oxford Street), Reading (Tel. No. 2768), to which address all future correspondence should be sent. His London office address remains as before, viz., 106 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. No.: Regent 1902.

WANTED

AMERICAN ARCHITECT in U.S.A. [F.] wishes to get copies special numbers *Wendigen on Frank Lloyd Wright*, published c. 1924-25.—Any member with copies to sell please write Box No. 2335, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE wishes to purchase copies of the following books:—*Architectural Composition*, by J. B. Robinson; *Theory and Elements of Architecture*, by Atkinson and Baganol; *Eng'ish Medieval Architecture*, by C. E. Power; and *Italian Gardens of the Renaissance*, by Shepherd and Jellicoe.—Write, stating prices, to G. J. Powis [A.], 43 Fillebrook Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

STUDENT wishes to purchase "Pelican" graphos nibs. State price.—Box 1635, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1.

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